NO. 53.---VOL. XXVI.

ROSTON RECORDER. ROGRESS OF RELIGION. reproceed to give, according to our custom

of the year past, designed to furnish

on the first Monday of the year. We ROGRESS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

atements under this head, will have ref-nainly to the operations of the American though we shall throw in some of the

tant items of intelligence in relation to

out 500 on the Sabbath, 200

on has as yet been occupied: the

somewhat que

AFRICA. The new station at Fishtown.

last year, is in a prosperous condition.

in the Christian religion. These peo-of whom have been hopefully converted, them favorably impressed in regard to

an religion, have recently returned to

ative land, accompanied by missionaries; cannot but hope that God will bring great Africa out of this event. It may lead to tracing of the gospel by a whole tribe in

Madagascar, the rage against the Christians

nimes, and orders have been given by the to search them out from their hiding and put them to death; but they remain cosing rather to suffer death itself, than to

GREECE.

BY Greek church continues to be difficult of season and the influence of the mission is sistend without observation. Recent oppresentation of the Greek church of the Catechism of the Greek church

the mission schools, or the abandonment of ligious instruction, are likely to break up the

of this station, is the preparation of books, rmenian has established a printing press, rmenced the publication of a highly re-

le newspaper at Smyrna, in the modern an language. The printing establishment ted with the mission has been discontinued,

at; preaching has been commenced on the 4 or 5 give evidence of a saving change; hers are enquiring; and there seems to

tate of things very similar to that which has

ral years existed at Constantinople. veral years existed at Constantinople.

SSTANTINOPLE. A complete change of afins taken place during the past year, at this

The persecuting patriarch has been deand the old one reinstated, the banished

sed, and the out one reinstates, the barbard died home and had in honor, and enlightened ows are expressed openly and without fear. he number of the enlightened and enquiring has

are not less than 100 Armenians in the

sed: and the missionaries, say

has taken place in the preaching

missionaries think a glorious work of divine is at hand in Turkey. Mr. Temple, of na, says he has seen and learned more with-

evious years of his mission.

UZOND. This station has been visited by

los inquiry.

mobiged to suspend operations for a consideration of the year, on account of the war; they have resumed their labors again in peace, ing suffered no loss of properity, which is an asion of great gratitude. The call from the uses has been so great that a station has been

s has been so great that a station has been enced at Dier El Kamer. The Druses applied for and obtained the protection of

Another event, of great importance is the lishment of an Episcopal Diocese, by the sh government at Jezusalem. But, whether uthernee of the bishop will be good or evil

ed to the Syrian mission, and Mr. Lanneau returned, while the mission has been bereaved

PERSIA.
NESTORIANS. This year has been signalized
7 the introduction of the press among the Nestori-

government; and the prospects of people are very great. Their arms

seen. Rev. Eli Smith has re-

God, in awakening attention and

s. The truth contin-

The printing for 1840 was more than amount of 1839, showing a great inhe demand for books. The leading

Boston

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY .- PRICE \$2,50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1841.

ral years past, a summary statement of ress of Religion at home and abroad, as for meditation and remarks, and to fix on upon objects of prayer, for the annual

Persia, at Tabreez has been discontinued, and Mr. Merrick directed to join the mission at MAHRATTAS, WESTERN INDIA.

AFRICA.

Secth Africa.—Last year, we mentioned that a mission among the Zulus had been recompaced, (after having been broken up by Dinards ward) under favorable auspices. We are no report considerable progress during the car. At Umlazi, the missionaries have a concert. MADRAS. There has been one addition to the church, and there are several inquirers at each station. There is a great falling off in the attendance upon the charge the control of the cont ance upon the idolatrous festivals, which shows that the progress of light is undermining the foundations of heathenism. Much has been done the country is not yet settled the country is not yet settled the consider the propriety of ission somewhat questionable.

MADURA. This mission is appually Sabbath School and forty in a ance upon the idolatrous festivals, which shows that the progress of light is undermining the foun-MADURA. This mission is annually sending forth about one thousand lads, with their minds somewhat enlightened in respect to the fundamental statement of the sending the sendi

mental truths of the gospel. There have been twelve additions to the four native churches, during the year. This mission greatly needs an increase of laborers. during the year. This mission greatly needs an increase of laborers.

Sy are becoming interested in the Bible; manifest serious concern for their souls; tons generally, the schools are prosperstition is losing its power, and religious is increasing. The call for more lapressing; and a reinforcement has reen sent out.

Mission. No one who is accustomed he hand of Providence in passing events, failed to regard with deep interest the thricans who have been cast upon our created from the grasp of oppression, and in the Christian religion. These people of whom have been hopefully converted, the hand of Providence in passing events, re failed to regard with deep interest the Africans who have been cast upon our

missionaries as honest men—that many have their feelings enlisted in their favor, in consequence of having received temporal benefits from them—that thousands have had the gospel preached to them, and hundreds have a pretty good knowledge of the Christian system—that there is a considerable number who profess to have become convinced of the folly of idol worship, and to have forsaken it; and that several of the most prominent and influential men acknowledge their disbelief of the system of the universe taught in their sacred books, and consequently acknowledge that the books themselves cannot be inspired.

grace among the natives of Krishnagur, in con-nection with the Church Missionary Society, still continues; but the converts are becoming the objects of the hatred and persecution of their

CHINA. The past year has been one of serious interruption, on account of the war; and there appears at present no propert of an immediate change. The members of the mission have been occupied chiefly in connection with the press.

SINGAPORE. This mission, not having proved as advantageous as was inticipated, is about being relinquished.

ing relinquished.

Sandwick Islands.

The churches on the Sandwich Islands are, numerically, probably the largest in the world. They are nineteen in number, and average nearly 1000 members each, the largest having over 7000. The whole number of members was, in June, 1840, 1,8451. The number added the year presents to this late was 1459. This shows the late was 1459.

neeted with the mission has been discontinued, ase they can get their printing done at the represses cheaper and with less trouble than stain one of their own. A considerable numof Jews at Smyrna have privately expressed opinion that Jesus is the Messiah.

toosa, which has hitherto been a very disaging field, has been visited the year past to Holy Spirit. The desire for books has between the preching has been commenced on the vious to this date was 479. This shows a continued and decided progress; and the great majority of these converts from heathenism continue adorn their profession.

In the Navigators' Islands, there has recently

been an interesting work of Divine grace, simi-lar to that experienced at the Sandwich Islands, in connection with the English mission. INDIAN MISSIONS. For the last ten years, there has been a decline in a portion of the Indian missions, owing to the measures pursued by the government for the removal West of the Mississippi; yet, the number of church members at that time, has in-creased from 872 to 974. There have been Re-vivals the year past, at a number of the stations, and about 160 members have been added to the churches.

city, whom they regard as truly pious. Doors are opening on every side, calling for laborers in the 86; ordained missioneries, 138, ten of whom are Yet, the voice of opposition is not enshed. The school of Mr. Haulin has physicians. The whole number of laborers from si- this country is 384: nineteen more than were The mission may yet be troubled by the nding factions of the Armenian nation; yet, ers, and 138 native helpers, and we have 529, the opinion of the missionaries that the of God has now such powerful hold on the sof so many, that no opposition or persecucar. prevent it from fully triumphing. A since that report was made.] The number of many of the ecclesiastics. The truth contin-to make progress at Nicomedia, though no ssionary resides there. At Ada Bazaar, a bers, of whom 4,350 were received during the near Nicomedia, there are also 35 converts. past year. This is an average increase of 73 to every mission church, and of 31 to every ordained missionary; which is a much greater increase, in dicating the presence of the Spirit of the means employed, than the most transfer of the world, than in the ninehome. This furnishes occasion of gratitude and encouragement for prayer; and it shows, also, that the embarrassments of the Board do not arise from the withholding of the blessing of God from the mission abroad; but from the ev. Josiah Peabody and wife.

BIA. A great change in the political cona of this country has taken place during the
past. Whether it will be for the better or mains yet to be seen. But, as all former have proved to be for the better, it is this will. The mission at Beyroot has

There are also 15 printing stablishments, which are constantly throwing of books to be scattered among the heathen; an these should be objects of prayer. The 59 bording schools, with their 1,130 pupils; and the 4) free schools, with their 23,399 pupils, should no be forgotten on this day of prayer. Here divin truth is constantly distilling upon the tendr mind; and here the missionary finds attentive congregations to whom he can at any time preah the word of to that people are very great. Their arms
open to receive the missionaries, and it is to
open their hearts will be to receive the gosopen their hearts will be to receive the gosAnother event, of great importance is the
for this blessed cause, both on acount of the results of labors already bestowed, and the opening fields, already white for the harvet.

OBJECTS OF PRACE. The following points are propoed, for the purpose of giving definiteness to be desires and prayers of those who meet for payer on the first Monday in January : 1. Extensive and powerful Revals of Religion

ans, and by the commencement of a mission among the Independent Nestorians, in the mountains. The press has excited great interest among them. There is a gradual revival of preaching, in this ancient church; and the missionaries, at the earnest earned with deep interest. All the operations of the mission at Ocroomiah are on the advance on a visit to this country. Dr. Grant has returned, with the intention of establishing a mission among the Independent Nestorians; and Rev. Messrs. Hinsdale and Mitchell, were sent out, with their wives for the purpose of engaging in this mission; the mission to the Mohammedans of the Monthly contributions.

2. For the grace of God to descend abundantly upon the mission at own the mission to the Mohammedans of the Monthly contributions.

3. For the grace of God to descend abundantly upon the mission at the mission at the mission at the mission at the contribution of the Monthly contributions.

4. For the grace of God to descend abundantly upon the mission at the means may be furnished for carrying on this great work. On examining the contributions at a certain Monthly Concert for about three years, there was a constant and steady advance in the amount contributed; since which, in the proaching of this country. Dr. Grant has returned, with the intention of establishing a mission among the intention of the Monthly contributions.

4. For the grad and the means may be furnished for earrying on thi

people among whom they labor, and bring them into the fold of the Good Shepherd; and, for the same blessing to accompany the word of God and religious books distributed among the hea-

3. For the native converts, that they may be heathenism, with which they are surrounded, and from the persecution of their heathen neighbors. 4. That the efforts of the Papists to convert the

world to Romanism may be counteracted. 5. That doors may be opened, and laborers raised up, and the word of God have free course, till the whole world shall be completely brought under the influence of truth and righteousness

PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL AT HOME We give below our usual statement of the revieals of Religion which have been noticed in the Recorder the past year. We do not suppose that all the seasons of religious interest which might ticed in our paper; but probably those of the greatest interest have. Most of the notices we have published have been very brief; but some of them mention revivals of great power. We have given the numbers wherever they are stated in these notices. Of course, we do not profess strict accuracy: and should the statements in any instances be found incorrect, we can only say that we have made them on what we supposed to be good authority. The notices include Methodists and Baptists, as well as Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

Maine. Edgecomb-Jackson, 35; New Castle, New Hampshire. Springfield—Farmington 50; Westmoreland, 60; Nelson—Paper Mill Vil-lage—Drewsville—Hopkinton, 17; Wilton—S

Towns-127. Ashburnham, 50: Grafto Absachtestris. Asharmani, 30; Graton, 42; Lee, 150; Middleborough, 60; Sandisfield—Great Barriegton—Richmond, 20; Housatonic-ville, 20; Sutton, 45; Millbury, 10; Bernardston, Williamstown—South Hadley—Mount Holy-20; West Springfield, 35; Southwick, 20; Granville—Shelburne, 21; Upton, 170; Ox--Leicester-Holden-Westford, 54: Leon Lunenburg Groton-Harvard-Bolton, 175; aingham, 29; Sudbury, 46; West Reading, Woburn, 100; Andover-Lowell-North Salem, 50; Lynn—Fall River, 65; o'—Rochester—Falmouth—Holden, 80

-12 Towns-1332. —42 Towns—1332.
CONNECTICUT. Chaplin, 100; Westbrook, 50; Saybrook.—Woodbridge, 30; New Haven, 250; Haddam, 40; Chester, 150; East Haddam, 30; Deep River—Middlebury, 18; N. Stonington, 40; Danbury, 12; Windsor—E. Windsor—Rocky Hill, 150; Middletown—Hartford, 830; Glastenbury—Voluntown and Sterling, 50; Ellington, 40; West Harwich—Marlow—Plainville—Unionville—25 Towns—1845.

-25 Towns-1865. -25 Towns—1863. Vermont. Fairfax—Springfield, 75, Bridg-ort—Enceburgh and Shelden, 40; Wethersfield entre, 25; Pownal—Williamstown—8 Towns—

New York, New York City-Rome, 250; Trumansburgh, 16; Mecklenburgh, 16; Somer-set, 60; New Hartford, 45; Milan, 30; Spring-73; Coventryville—Centerville, 30; Lake-Sauquoit—Whitesboro'—Buffalo, 30; Ber

ville—Sauquoit—Whitesboro'—Buffalo, 30; Bernardston, 50; Randolph—West Troy, 20; Edon, 18; Edinburgh, 45; Warrensburgh, 21; West Chatauqoy, 42; Milton, 20; Dansville—Woodbury—Northville, 40—25 Towns—706.

MARYLAND. Baltimore. Bloomingsboro, 30.
PENNSYLVANIA. Damuseus, Marion, 60; Greencastle, 45; Pittsburgh—Williamsport, 32; Hollidaysburgh, 50; Mount Joy, 53; Great Bend, 20—Selingsgrove, 9 Towns—260.

Kentucky. Mount Pleasant, 40; Somerset, 70; Lexington, 35;—3 Towns, 145.

Levington 25:-3 Towns, 145.

Mississippi. Jackson. Vincisia. Richmond, 12; Winchester, 40; tetersburgh, 50.—3 Towns, 102. Outo. Reynoldsburgh, 106; New Athens, 25; wn, 13; New Richmond-Marietta-i-Georgetown-Kirkersville, 17.-8

Wiskonsan. Plattsville, 20; Snake Hollow 43; Green Bay, 21.—3 Towns, 84.
Michigan. Vermontville—Albion—Concor

INDIANA. Poplar Spring-Lawrenceburg, 18 NEW JERSEY. Haddonfield Circuit, 100 .-

ILLINOIS. Springfield, 65; Winchester, 40; haron, 11; Lowell, 70; Doan, 21; Mount Sterng, 55; Lafayette-Wethersfield-8 Towns

MISSOURI. West Ely, 30; Hannibal, 40; St. Waterloo, 20—4 Towns, 90.
TAL. Towns, 174—numbers reported in TOTAL. TOW 92 towns, 5,387.

When we sat down to examine these repo we were oppressed with the expectation of finding evidence of wide-spread spiritual desolation. But we were agreeably surprised to find that, during the first part of the year, there was abundant evidence that the Lord had not forsaken his American Zion. The fact that 174 towns have been visited with the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and that in these Revivals, 5:387 souls have been converted, affords matter of reoicing and of gratitude. We should be in danger of grieving the Holy Spirit, if we should not teem and acknowledge it as a great blessing. Viewed by itself, it is a blessing so great that no man could compute its value in an age. Yet, when viewed in comparison with the number of ninisters and churches in our land, and the numer of inhabitants yet out of Christ, it should fill us with the deepest humiliation, and rouse up every faculty of our souls, to inquire what is to become of this vast population that are now moving onward, with the rapidity of time, to eternal death?

The number of Revivals is a little larger than year before last; but the number of converts reported is a little less. The number of Revivals is less than one half that of last year, and the wrath, power, and skill of England and America,

Recorder.

upon is, and wake us up to just views and feel-

ings and actions upon this momentous subject! The population of this country, by the last census,

be no greater than what it has been the past year,

what is to become of these millions? The num-

ber of hopeful converts reported is only about

equal to the natural increase of our population.

And, how many congregations are there among

us, in which the conversions do not keep pace

with the natural increase? How many congre-

gations are there in which there has not been a

single conversion the year past? If this state of things continues, what will become of these

churches when the fathers are gone to their rest?

And then where will the children be? These

facts ought to lead every Christian to deep heart-

searching, and self-scrutiny, to see if there may

not be in himself, some hinderance to the work of

God-whether he may not himself be a stumbling

block in the way of sinners. If it should be ask-

ed, "What shall be done?" Further than this

we cannot say; but we should think every Chris-

tian should, like Daniel, betake himself to solemn

fasting and prayer, to inquire of the Lord why this

HOW TO MAKE A MINISTER A GOOD ONE.

snow balls, increase by being rolled about.

6. Always speak well of him; for there is no

one but of whom you can say some good. The good you say of him, will lead others to think and speak well of him. And their opinion will lead you to think well of him too.—Remember the

10. Go to him for advice in relation to your

you appreciate what h

For the Boston Recorder.

taly waged war twenty years for a bucket! They lought, not because the bucket was worth the contest, but just because they got mad about it, and so mad, that it took twenty years to cool

rain. O that the Lord would pour out his Spirit their wrath. So it may be with us and England. "But their Christianity, if not their good sense, would surely keep such nations back from a con-flict so savage, and so ruinous to both." We might well expect their Christianity to prevent it; but, if it could not do that, their religion, along is over seventeen millions. But, of these, not more than two millions, or at farthest, two and a half millions ever profess to have embraced the but, if it could not do that, their religion, along with that courses some and every other word quality would be thrown to the winds, not oppose the weight of a feather to the work of carnage and devastation. A man of intelligence, cultivation, and reputable virtue, if once abandoned to iniquity, becomes, in nine cases out of ten, the most hardened and desperate of all villains. So it is with nations.

A way between England and America could gospel that is made known and proclaimed to them continually. One to every six or eight persons, in this highly favored land, remain to be converted or lost. And, if the result of individual and associated effort and prayer continues to

A war between England and America could have no other object than mutual mischief; and they have so much power to injure, and are ex-posed at so many points, that they could, and would, make terrible have of each other. Their would, make terrible havee of each other. Their commerce affoat on every sea: their manufactures and agricultural products seeking a market in almost every port on the globe; the wide extent of their dominions, and the precarious bond of union between their different parts; the peculiarities of their internal condition, and their external relations;—all these would present inviting points of attack, and promise auto-easy and feature. of attack, and promise sure, easy and fearful re venge. These opportunities of mutual mischief, each party would improve with terrible industry, skill and effect. We should foment rebellion among the subjects of England, and strive to wrest from her some portions of her widely ex-tended territory, and to cripple her commerce all over the world: while she in turn would, if she could, drive us from the ocean, would plot the dismemberment of our republic, would endeav-or to unite the Indians along our frontier in a scheme of general revenge for ages of wrong, would tempt millions of slaves at the South to bloody insurrection, and hope to leave our government a wreck, and ourselves affoat on a sea of

outlines, however strange and horrid the fact, I have drawn from the actual schemes and menaces of each party! The war-spirits among ourselves have repeatedly boasted what ue could and would do, and those of England have in like 1st. Pray for him; that his heart and mind nay be enriched by God; an important rule. 2. Pay him well; so that his mind may be only manner been actually urging their plans of an on his appropriate work.

3. Fill up his library with useful books; so that he may have an inexhaustible fountain, from which to draw supplies for your edification. 4. Be sure to give him all his mornings, until 12 o'clock, for study. You should not steal the provender from the manger of your horse, and dissolution of our republic. I am no prophet but it requires little sagacity to foresee, that a war with England would open a floodgate of evils which years could not arrest, nor ages rethen feet because of his leanness.

5. Never speak of his faults to any man. One word gone out of your mouth, is as bad as twenty kept in. Do you not know that when you have spoken a word against him, you feel compelled, right or wrong, to substantiate it. His faults, like now hall, in cross to he heave salled half.

I will hereafter glance at some of these evils.

From the Confessions of a Catholic Priest.

WARNINGS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE Americans, when you shall have become tire th your liberty, when you shall envy the fat of Ireland, Spain and Italy; when you wish that your children and your descendants may become superstitious slaves, introduce Catholic schools send your children to draw the milk of those mer nan who fung away the pearl, because he did not know its worth.

7. Always say some kind and encouraging word to him, when you meet him. Do you not suppose your minister is a man, has a heart, and can be incited to exertion for you by the kind words you address him? cenary nurses, and a complete revolution will be

When you wish that men who renounce the sacred ties of matrimony, in order to seduce wives and daughters, as said so justly J. J. Rousseau, sords you address him?

8. Visit him frequently with some little present a your hand. This will make him love you. And his affection for you, it is important you hould cultivate. Make your minister love you.

9. Never meddle with his labors, but leave him let those men bring into your families their incor imagination, their angelic mind, to

horrible maxims as these, viz: d to the priests," "A man clothed All is permitted to the priests," a cassock cannot sin," " Al in a cassock cannot sin," "All his actions are holy"—send them to the confessional. If you have a desire to give such an education to your daughters, send them also to the confessional. neasures and plans for doing good: and then see of that you follow his advice. It is more of the nule than the man, not to be advised.

11. Be in your place every Sabbath and at every religious meeting. Then, and only then, can When you wish that your boys, instead of being like yourselves, honest citizens, bringing up their own children in the fear of God, and as 12. Fasten up a copy of these Rules where you can read them easily; then read them at least once a week, and if especially a sinner against them, read them every day, as you go to your closet. Perhaps you had better put up a copy on that they renounce marriage for ever by yow, the meeting-house door; perhaps on your pew door. It might be advantageous to give away a either that they may expose themselves to those tortures which were my lot during the finest years of my unhappy life, or give themselves up copy now and then.
Observe these Rules, gentle reader, and in to the scandalous improprieties of the Roman clergy, call in Catholic priests, and trust them with the education of year additional control of the control o ninety-nine cases out of an hundred you will have a good minister. Observe them, and though by nature he is far from what you want him to be, it

ith the education of your children.

When you wish that your daughters may be will make him a good one. Violate them, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred you will have a poor minister indeed. Violate them, and though in fact you have a first rate man, it will, to a certainty, make him to you a poor minister. plunged alive into the grave of the cloisters; that your wives, whose modesty I have so much admired, may become the easy prey of those holy libertines, who seek to seduce them through all the means and influence of their dark ministry when you wish that the peace of your famil you wish that the secrets of your fan realed in the confessional; send your wives and ildren to confession.

When you wish that they learn to purloin secretly your money, to employ it in masses, in ap pearance, of your souls and your own conversion; out, in reality, to enrich their spiritual fathers;

All this is, in truth, the very way prescribed to us in the seminary. "Begin your holy work," say our Superiors to us, "by women and children; fathers and husbands will come afterwards swim-

mingly." But again,
When you wish that your families may be initiated in immoral principles such as these:
"All is permitted against herefice;" "An oath made by a Catholic to a Protestant is not obligathe conflict between them peculiarly fierce, obstinate and destructive. Their very excellencies
would be turned into so many engines of mischief. An arch-angel fallen becomes the monstreh of hell.

When you wish to exchange your money for when you wish to exchange your money for dispensations of Rome, your bank bills for bene-dictions and relies; when you wish to employ your gold in building gorgeous churches, or to embellish them that they may be worthy of their proud occupants; listen to the doctrines of Ro-

When you wish that your death-bed may be be sieged by them, to extort at your last hour will in their favor, and donations for prayers and mas ses richly to be paid for, listen to the doctrine of an priests.

When you wish that your President and au-

WHOLE NO. 1356.

thorities may hold their power from the Pope, that he may direct your elections and your government, that an ecclesiastical seal may be stamped upon your press, Bibles, and assemblies, call in Catholic priests and listen to their doctrine.

Or, if indeed, you love your religion, your country, and your children; fathers of families, avoid Roman Catholic priests, equally enemies of all which is Protestant and free.

American women, avoid Roman Catholic priests, who would teach you to throw aside the most beautiful ornament of your sex, to shun and scorn your husbands if Protestants; priests who will teach you that your union is illegal and void, and your children are illegitimate, because heretical. Young American ladies, avoid, oh! I beseech you, for the interest of your future happiness and

Young American ladies, avoid, oh! I beseech you, for the interest of your future happiness and tranquillity, avoid those confession boxes; I do know too well their darkness and mysteries. Listen to this warning; it is from a priest, but one who is the friend of your sex, your age, and your virtues. Young Americans, avoid those priests, who will endeavor to seduce you; you, above all, whose inexperience proposes to them an easy prey; to enlist you in their ranks, to turn you the unhappinest of men.

the unhappiest of men.

the unhappiest of men.

Americans of every age, of every rank, magistrates and citizens, rich and poor, clergy and laity, by all that is dearest to you, let a single feeling animate you; unite your ranks as in the day of a battle, and if your foe attempts to introduce himself here, to creep in among you, let him meet every where an impenetrable wall; if he proposes to you to exchange the spirit and pure faith of your fathers for his fanaticisms and superstitions, your liberty for his thraldom, answer as you would answer if any tyrant should propose to you to surrender your national flag and betray your country.

your country.

Such is the duty of every American, however you may be divided. Some ambitious men, I am informed, are to found among you, hungry for power, who do not blush to make use of Catholics to compass their ends at the elections. Do those men belong to that American people whose fidelity, union and devotion, sixty years ago, astronished Europe and convended the admiration. tonished Europe, and commanded the admiration of the world? In the days of your immortal strug-gle you had but one Arnold to betray the noble cause, and his name is dishonored for ever and now, Americans, forgetful of their origin, of their now, Americans, forgetful of their origin, of their duty and country, forgetful of the patriotism of their fathers, of the blood which flows in their veins, buy and beg the very voices of their enemies, of Roman Catholic priests. This only fact is an awful fact, and proves but too truly that my fears are well-founded.

But perhaps those misguided, ambitious men do not know the general which whom they would join

not know the enemy with whom they would join themselves. Let them open their eyes then, and learn what true Catholics, and especially what priests, have lately done in the elections of France. priests, have lately done in the elections of France. The history of past events is a lesson for the present day. When Louis XVIII, in 1819, granted his charter, which gave some rights to the French, all the true Catholics, and the clergy all, chafed by this recognition of the people's rights, left no means untried to violate and distort it, till they destroyed it by the ordinances of July, 1830. During this long struggle of fifteen years, between Absolutism and Liberalism, my fellow-priests used all in their power to revive their party, especially on the great day of election. Then our bishops (creatures of the king.) sent us their circulars, in order to warm our zend and ardor.

lars, in order to warm our zeal and arder.

And we, the faitful slaves of our spiritual Superiors, used all our influence-made public pray periors, used all our influence—made public prayers for good elections; we preached in the pulpit to our parishioners, in the catechism to the boys, in the confessional to every body, that Liberatism for the party of Liberty,) was a guilty heresy; it was a mortal sin to give one's voice for this party, and we tried by every means to dishonor and tarnish its adherents. The throne and the alter was the watch-word, was the enjoined text of all our discourse. We required in confession rigorously, from the electors, the name and opinion of their candidates, obliged them to vote according to our direction, under pain of refusal of absolutions. to our direction, under pain of refusal of absolu-tion. If electors themselves did not come to the confession, we had their wives and daughters;— and we recommended to them that they should employ all their influence to make their father

and husbands of our party.

The government, which relied upon our zeal which knew that its interests were ours, instituted many societies of itinerant missionaries. The many societies of interaction insistenties. The went from city to city, from village to village, to receive the ashes of Catholicism and preach servitude. They formed brotherhoods and associations of both sexes, in which they enlisted the most devoted knights of their religion and royalism, the most ardent foes of liberty. And (strik-ing circumstance, the best proof of the truth of my observations,) all the deputies named by the coutry electors were enemies of liberty and of t try electors were enemies of press, because those country of curates; while in the cities the electors more free and learned, chose deputies who were friends of freedom.

* If I did not fear to shock the reader, I would spose the examination of considence, which every ody, even boys themselves from seven years o ge, must read over when going. Let it suffice to ay, that all the most horrible, disgusting, and un y, that all the most horrible, disgusting, and un-utural crimes are explained and developed. Every ddy, upon pain of mortal sin, must examine if he eer committed them, and the confessor makes many interrogatories concerning them.

A FEEBLE DISCIPLE.

What made him so? It was not ill health. That might make one feeble physically; but it could not make one feeble as a disciple. Some of the strangest disciples we have ever seen, were persons of poor health and frail bod-ies. We have seen those that excused their feeble piety by their feeble health, but we could not see any thing but feelbleness in such a pretence. Chastisement of the body is whole-some discipline for the soul, and we have seen a soul get a new pair of wings with which to soar towards heaven, by that very chastisement which others made an excuse for having no wings at all. Perhaps it was souls and reproaches that dis-couraged and enfeebled that disciple. But this

ould not have been without his own concurrence Scoffs are goads—sneers are spurs. They prick up the soul to lay hold on the everlasting re-sources of the divine friendship and love. There is nothing in them to enfeeble. They may brenk skin a little but they cannot reach the heart o draw the life-blood. They are or keeping a disciple wide awakethe nature and power of sin around him, and lead ing him; by throwing him back on his Saviour, to know what a blessed thing it is to be in the o know what a blessed thing it is to be in the everlasting arms. If scoffs sink him, it can only be because he would rather sink than swim.

He has very much to do with the world—perhaps that makes him feeble. Not necessarily. David had a kingdom to care for. And David was one of the chief rulers of an empire, and Joseph sat next to Pharach. But it did not make any of rorld, in the active lawful business of life, can world, in the active invalid distributions one a feeble disciple without he gives way to its unholy influence. His coming much in contact with worldly men need not assimilate him to them. They cannot break his moral power unless he gives them a helping hand,

But perhaps he has taken the world into his

that such nations as England and America cannot in a day like this wage a fierce or protracted war for an object comparatively so trivial; but the very considerations adduced to justify this supposition, would, if they do not insure peace, lead us to expect a war of almost unexampled ferocity and

ENGLAND?

Does the character of these nations promise slight, brief contest? So it might seem; but communities so intelligent, so cultivated and Christian, cannot be roused into war without such a degree of infatuation and rage as would render arch of hell. "Rut the relations of England and America

WHAT SORT OF A WAR, SHOULD IT EV-

ER COME, ARE WE TO EXPECT WITH

On this point I think the community at large

are greatly mistaken. They seem to suppose

ONE WHO KNOWS.

For the Boston Recorder.

must forbid a violent or protracted conflic they ought; but family quarrels are said to be the worst of all; and two nations, so assimilated in character, and bound together by such strong ties of common descent, common principles, and common interests, can never be drawn into bloody comflict without an exasperation so extreme as to make them fight like tigers. It would be a war of pride, of passion, of keenest hate, of fiercest rage, of deadliest revenge; and such passions, thus roused, and calling into their service all the

Would we could say of sinners that they were feeble. Not they. They are strong in worldliness—bold, vigorous, self-denying, and energetic! See the power and zeal with which they run their race.

A feeble disciple! What! when he has such

Mighty Saviour to encourage and strengthen him—such mighty motives to send life and vigor through his soul—so much to allure or alarm him al and earnestness!

into zeal and earnestness!

Take care, disciple, that you do not find yourself so feeble as only to get in sight of the heavenly city, your strength failing you before you can reach the gate, or by your having lingered so long you find it shut!—N. Y. Evangelist.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1841.

TT Annual Concert of Prover -- See first page.

WASHINGTON CITY.

[From our Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1841. Dear Sir,-Last week, but little business of importance was done in Congress, except the apprintment of the Standing Committees and several

Select Committees. This week the House has been occupied in an animated discussion on the Tariff question. In the Senate vesterday, there was a long and violent debate on the subject of the Public Lands Mr. Linn introduced a bill proposing to appropripriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, for the purposes of national defence; and on motion to refer the bill, the debate sprung up.

The Annual Reports from the Heads of De partments have all been received, and they have been read with great satisfaction, both by members of Congress and the public generally. Considering the short time that some of the members of the Cabinet have been in office, their industry and devotion to business, reflects on them great

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received on Monday, and his plan for a Fiscal Agent has been received and referred. The duties of this Secretary have been thus far very arduous, owing to the unsettled state of the currency and the financial concerns of the country. What course Congress will take in regard to establishing a Fiscal Agent, it is impossible as yet to determine. It will require, I apprehend, considerable wisdom and no little ingenuity to devise a plan that will meet the views of the President and the wishes of the country.

The state of religion in the city continues t be very interesting. The Lord is blessing our efforts, and we are having hopeful conversions almost every night. Some cases have occurred of deep and thrilling interest.

Last week we had the monthly meeting for prayer for Sabbath Schools, and the church at which it was held was crowded with teachers and superintendants. Accounts were given in from the various schools in the city, and some of ny teachers, and one entire class, and some in other classes, were reported as hopefully converted. The Rev. Mr. Moore, a devoted servant of the Lord, presided at this meeting, and gave an interesting account of the Sabbath School connectted with the 2d Presbyterian Church. He has recently taken charge of this school, and I doubt not that his labor in it will be abundantly blessed

Twenty persons have made application to be admitted to the 4th Presbyterian Church at the next communion, and between forty and fifty I am informed, are to be confirmed at the Rev. Mr. Strugfellow's, (Episcopal) at the next confirmation

At the 1st and 2d Presbyterian Churches, there have been many conversions. The exact number I do not know. There is a great deal of harmony existing here between the different denominaterians and Episcopalians, some of their churches being open in the afternoon and others at night. On Sunday the people mingle a good deal together, and feel that their cause is one. This is as it should be; and could all the denominational prejudices and petty jealousies, that mar the peace of the church, be destroyed, I believe that one g ent obstacle to the progress of Christ's kingdom would be removed.

It seems to be great folly for any Christians to be expending their energies upon these trifles, when the interests of immortal souls so imperiously demand their undivided attention.

I shall keep you informed of the progress of the revival here, and I trust that many prayers will be offered up in behalf of this city.

Yours truly, For the Boston Recorder REVIVAL IN RANDOLPH CENTRE, VT.

Mr. Editor .- I noticed in a recent number of the Mr. Editor,—I noticed in a recent number of the Boston Recorder, an account of a work of grace in Rochester, a neighboring parish, and stating also that Rev. O. Parker who had so successfully labored there, was now holding a series of meetings in this place. Thinking that it may be gratifying to your readers to hear of the success of the gospel here, I send you this communication.

From the difficulties in this church, which are so

From the difficulties in this church, which are so extensively known, you would naturally infer that the state of religion was very low. The efforts that were made for the several first days, were therefore principally directed to the church. Their sins were pointed out with uncomprenising fidelity, and the encouragements of the gospel as clearly held up. The effort was blessed, and a better state of feeling was soon manifest. The fidelity, and the encouragements of the gospel as ciearly held up. The effort was blessed, and a better state of feeling was soon manifest. The Spirit descended, both upon the Church and the impenitent, and the results are most happy. In the midst of great darkness light has sprung up, and our prospects in many respects are more bright and chearing.

Among those who are hopefully converted, are Among those who are noperative converted, and the students of the Academy, (but one or two,) nearly the whole choir of singers and the flower of the youth of the town. The genuineness of their piety must of course be tested by their future lives;

morning cloud and the early dew," but that, over up with a thousand worldly fancies, will prepare which the angels in heaven and the spirits of the the way for some contemptations feelings or exjust made perfect, will rejoice through eternity.

The providence of God was peculiar in leading to this effort, and in securing the instrumentality by which it has been carried on. All the good effect-ed, we ascribe, not to might, nor power, but to his blessed spirit; and to him be all the praise and the

glory.

Mr. Parker is now laboring in Brookfield, a neighboring parish, where there has been considerable interest for some time.

E. C.

Randolph, Dec. 23, 1841.

REVIVALS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—We are gratifi-REVIVALS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—We are gratified to hear a work of grace has commenced at Franconia under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Burt, who divides his labors between this town and Bethlehem. Mr. Burt is a student from Gilmanton Seminary.—A revival of religion commenced in the congregation of Rev. Mr. Parker of Derry, about the middle of the month of November, and continues with undiminished interest and power.—A revival is also in progress in Bridgewater, that desolate and almost hopeless place in a religious relate and almost hopeless place in a religious re-gard, which has long been cultivated and watered, but refused to yield its increase. Rev. Mr. Hobart is employed one-fourth of the time

Cong. Journa REVIVAL IN MIDDLEBORO, MASS. grace commenced here in Peirce Academy early in June, in the young ladies' department, under Miss Wyman. Instances of awakening also appeared in the Central Baptist Society about the same time. in the Central Baptist Society about the same time. For about five months there was a gentle, gracion influence from heaven, on the members of the Academy, and on many in the congregation. More than fifty expressed a hope in the mercy God that they had passed from death unto life, at a majority of the Academy. a majority of them were members of the Academy,

Doyed as teachers.
Twenty have been received to the Centra Church by baptism, and several belonging to other neighborhoods, have joined other Baptist churches and some have united with churches of other de-

nominations.

The teachers in the Academy, some of the pious members, and some of the earliest converts were very active, their prayer-meetings frequent, their active, their prayer-meetings frequent, their conventiate and greatly blessed. The very active, their prayer-meetings the seed. The efforts appropriate and greatly blessed. The church observed two days of fasting and prayer, the effects of which in deepening the religious feeling were highly salutary.—Ch. Watchman.

Hopkinton, Mass., is favored with a work of the subject of Rev. John C. Web-

grace under the ministry of Rev. John C. Welster, a son of the late Rev. Josiah Webster Hampton, in this State. It began among the youth of the Sabbath School, and has resulted thus far in the conversion of 20 or 30 individuals.

REVIVAL IN NEW-JERSEY .- Extract of a letter

dated Princeton, Dec. 11th, 1841.
"Last Thursday was observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving in this State. I spent the day at Lawrenceville, a little town five miles distant, at Lawrenceville, a little town five interest distant where I prepared for College. That place is peet liarly blessed at this time, as there is now in progress a most interesting revival of religion. Man in the town are for the first time rejoicing in a neborn hope, and quite recently the good work he extended to the High School, where there are about fifty boarders and several day scholars. It was truly good to be there. Some dear friends are

ong the students of this Institution. We have y public meetings for the outpouring of the Spirit upon the College. The results, there will reveal."—N. F. Observer.

THE DYING YEAR.

It has been our friend; and because it is now sinking down upon its death-bed, that circum should call our attention to it. The re moval of blessings from us is often the occasion of stirring us up to see and feel their value. Ere this friend, the dying year, drops into the grave, let us ponder upon its value. It came to us on a most benevolent errand. It

as a mossenger from Him who made the gift for e noblest purposes. The now dying year opened its communications with us by the winter, that, by its voice of storm and aspect of ing enough there to become the everlasting security mnest, when the Lord shall come to bring "the dark and gloomy day "upon his enemies. Then them were truly encouraging. In one school, ma- the advancing year chased away the scowl of winter, and gave us the smiling, lovely face of spring. And thus, by its opening buds and fraant flowers, it would remind us of that world, where may be found the beauty and fragrance of everlasting spring. Then it led us through the he awakes in Heaven. He departs, not to purganmer, that under its splendid skies and by its rinening fruits, we might be cheered with delight. testimonies of the care and kindness of Nature's God. Then it gave us Autumn, with its fading leaf, to show us a striking picture of our own frailty. And now it leads us back again to former scenes of earth, its snowy mantle, and the sky in its frowning aspect, to reiterate this lesson of its opening communications with us.

And through how many other scenes of the divine care and kindness it has led us! We should plunge into too deep a sea, if we were to begin the enumeration. And if it has led us through any naths of sorrow, yet, with still undiverted intent tions of Christians, especially between the Presby- of kindness has it done so-making this world of New Hampshire. Massachusetts is marked as the weary, only to draw our affections to the world residence of 64. The average expenses for a sto of everlasting rest.

What valuable instruction has the now expiring year afforded! The knell of its own departing hours has been full of it. And it failed not to lead us where instruction, in other forms "dropped as the rain and distilled as the dew." How often it brought our feet to the sanctuary of God-how often through the admonitory scenes of passing rovidences-not unfrequently perhaps to the dy ing beds of others; and as disease wore upon us, to what we expected would have been our own.

In view of all its mercies, providences and priv ileges, truly we must say, the dying year has een our friend. And shall not a sense of that friendship be deep in our hearts, now that we are to part with it, and are to see its face no more shall it disappear from our sight, being lost in the vast ocean of the past, and not be recognised as having done us the most important kindness; now that we are so soon to take our last look upon the face of such a friend, have we no misgivings about the manner in which it has been Do we stand blameless in our own eyes And, if self-condemned, shall not this injured friend, as its last gaze is fized upon us, hear the language of confession, and witness penitential tears Shall not God, the giver of so valuable a friend, be a witness of our solemn purpose that its successor shall be duly prized, honored and im-

May our readers enter upon the untried scene the new year "under the shadow of the Almighty;" find it rich in spiritual blessings; and rendering it such a year of usefulness as has not been before found in their history, become better prepared for a world of everasting holiness and happiness.

INDIFFERENT PREACHING.

An indifferent, careless state of mind, will most certainly produce such preaching. There is, in piety must of course be tested by their future lives; and it would not be strange if some should go "out from us, because they were not of us." Still they appear now as well, as from the nature of the case, young converts can. And as the only means employed in the Revival were the faithful presentation of truth and a regular enquiry meeting, according to the usual custom of pastors, and the prayers of Christians, we have good grounds to hope that the seeming good produced, will not prove as "the portion of a sermon, and that partially mixed

nearer's worldliness of mind, even if there be no direct opposition to the truth, will cause him to undervalue the preaching. It may be precious as the gold of Ophir, but in the dimness of his vision he sees only brass where there is gold. He is an indifferent hearer, and that makes indifferent

UNITARIANISM: ITS GLOOMY VIEWS OF FUTURITY.

"The dishonest man may repent of his knavery and be forgiven; but years must clapse before he will recover either the confidence of his fellowmen, or his own entire self-respect. And in the future world disadrantage will long hang about him who walked in the paths of sin, however deep may have been his repentance; and the fruit of his error he perhaps an everlasting security of his

These are the views of one of the most distin guished advocates of Unitarianism and may be con sidered, since they are found in a tract published by the "American Unitarian Association," as being the sentiments of that sect. The reasoning is this that inasmuch as vice, though repented of, inficts lasting injury in the present world upon its vic tim, so "disadvantage will hang about him who walked in the paths of sin," in the future world however deep may have been by any human be ing can escape some suffering, at least, hereafter That all men have sinned, is the admission of e ery sect that believes there is any such thing as sir The idea of any being's immediate admission heaven upon the death of the body, is wholly out of the question. "Disadvantage will hang about him," and no repentance, "however deep, can remove it, till it has been for a while endure We are not informed how great this disadvantage is, or how long it is to be endured

The dying man, however deep his repentance, not on the "verge of Heaven!" is not on the eve of being connected with the spirits of just men nade perfect; not on the eve of a glorious deliverince from all evil; but in the eve of encountering suffering, "disadvantage," the penalty of sin, which rentance could not remove; the amount of which is t stated; but as it may prove "the everlasting s rity of his virtue," it may be terrible!

With what gloom and misery must Unitaria tand by the dying bed of their friends, if they ceive the doctrine an Apostle of their own has thus propounded. We do not see why this is ourgatory. And, as another Apostle of theirs has shake hands with the Catholics over two pron nent articles of the church of Rome.

But this purgatorial "disadvantage," that is to ing over every being going into Eternity, is a subtitute for the glarious doctrine of the Atonemen which the writer of this tract seeks to lay in the dust. He dashes a golden bowl to fragments, and gives us this vessel in its place. Instead of the beever's looking, even in triumph, on the breaking on of his clavey tabernacle in sweet hope of ace soaring to his Redeemer in glory, we have im presented as having hanging over him, a disadantage he is hastening to meet, great enough, i existing at all, to cover Eternity with the deepe gloom." Instead of free forgiveness through "blood that cleanseth from all sin," the dving believer alty of having "walked in the paths of sin pursue it into the unseen world, and infliet suffer ty of its virtue; an indefinite amount indeed, but ough to give death a terrible sting and the grave dreadful victory.

Bring back the discarded Atonement, What lory gilds the scene! Redeeming love has borne the penality of sin, and ALL of it. By a Saviour grace being freely justified, no disadvantage hangs ver the believer hereafter. Fallen asleep in Jesus torial pains, but to be with Christ. Which is the gloomy system, Orthodoxy or Unitarianism?

COLLEGE CATALOGUES 1841-9

From the Catalogues which have been lately inted by the Colleges of New England, we coll lect a few facts of general interest, in relation : ome of the Colleges.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE .- Number of teachers is the academical faculty 11, of whom 9 are perma nent officers. The undergraduates are, Senjars, 91 ors, 85, Sophomores, 79, Freshmen 76: Total 331 Medical students, 80; Total, 411. Of the 331 ur dergraduates, 155, almost one half, are not resident dent for 39 weeks is stated at \$107.50. This sum does not include class-taxes, expenses in Societies books and stationery, travelling expenses, etc. Among the books which are recommended for ref ence or study, are Fiske's Manual of Classical Antiquities, Crosby's Greek Grammar, Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Wayland's Moral

Philosophy, and Edwards on the Will. AMBERST COLLEGE.-The number of teacher 10, six of whom are permanent. The number of students is, Seniors, 28, Juniors, 27, Sophomores, 43, Freshmen 44; Total, 142. The principal necessary expenses of a student, during 40 weeks study. y from \$113 to \$137. The tuition of beneficis ies of charitable associations and other needy outh, preparing for the ministry, is chiefly paid from the fund devoted to that purpose. About 35 indigent students are gratuitously supplied with arniture. The libraries of the College and of the Literary Societies contain 15,000 volumes. The collections of specimens in the various departments f natural history are large and valuable. A vigrous effort is now making to raise one hundre thousand dollars for the College. Of this sum. \$20,000 have been subscribed. It is proposed from this subscription to pay the debt of the Institution erect one new building, enlarge the library and pparatus, and found two or three professorships It is thought, that the whole sum will be subscrib d during the year 1842.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.—The faculty consist of a President, four Professors, and one Tutor Undergraduates, Seniors, 14, Juniors, 11, Sophomores, 11, Freshmen, 17; Total, 53. The average expenses are stated at \$83. The average pr board is given at \$1,50 per week. The College has funds amounting to \$4,000, the interest of which is applied to the relief of meritorious students. In the Cabinet of Natural History, are 1,000 specimens in Mineralogy, 550 in Geology 350 in Botany, and 1,700 in Zoology. Among the ext-books, we observe Wayland's Moral Phile phy, Gray's Chemistry, Hitchcock's Geology, Way and's Political Economy, Fiske's Classical Anti uities, Woolsey's editions of the Greek tragedies

HARVARD USIVERSITY .- Whole number of offi ers of all kinds, employed in the College Prope and in the Professional schools, 28; number

members of the College Faculty, 10; Undergradu- | dam, Mr. B. Ledebar, one of the Corresponding ates, Seniors, 53, Juniors, 68, Sophomores, 60, pressions concerning what has been heard. The Freshmen, 57, University students, 7; Total, 245. evangelical part of the church of Holland, which, Theological Students, 26, Law, 115, Medical, 86, Resident Graduates, 6: Grand Total, 478. The necessary expenses included in the college bills are stated at \$194. This sum does not include fuel, washing, nor furniture for rooms. The total number of books in the public libraries and in those of the students, is 57,942. The Public or College Library has been removed to Gore Hall. Measures have been taken largely to augment it. Among the text books used by the undergraduates, are Porter's Analysis, Fiske's Manual, Hallam's Constitutional History of England, Butler's Analogy, Upham' Mental Philosophy, The Apology, Crito and Phaedo of Plato, etc.

Bound Ca

YALE COLLEGE.-Number of officers of instruc tion and government in all the Departments, 30; of these, besides the President, 17 are Professors, and the remainder are tutors or subordinate officers; 15 are connected with the College proper. The Undergraduates are 410, namely, 108 Senio 107 Juniors, 125 Sophomores, and 70 Freshmen The Theological students are 59; Law, 31, Medical, 47, Resident Graduates, 3; Grand Total, 550,-72 more than at Harvard College. The necessary expenses of the Undergraduates, without including apparel, pocket money, travelling and board in vacations, amount to between \$140 and \$210. A sum not exceeding \$1,000 a year is appropriated to ncome of a fund, recently placed at the disposal of the charge for tuition of 20 meritorious students and in part the tuition of about 30 more. Among the books studied, are the series of Greek Tragedies, edited by Prof. Woolsey, Paley's Moral Phi sophy, Kent's Commentaries on Law, Stewart's Intellectual Philosophy, etc.

MISCELL ANEOUS PTEMS

The honorary degree of Doctor in Philosophy has lately been conferred by the university of Halle, upon Professor Edward Robinson. It is the first egree ever conferred by that University upon an American. No Englishman has ever received the conor .- Mr. Nies of Leipsic, has cast a fount of oveable hieroglyphic types, representing all those which are known, and to which he adds the charicters just discovered. By those means, the inng remains of Ancient Egypt, its History and Literature, will be printed with the same facil ty as any common character. About 3,000 of curious to see in his printing office, partitions filled with lions, sphinxes, geose and various non-descript animals. The second volume of the Itinerary of Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela, edited by Asher of Berlin, has just been completed. It is a book very useful to the theologian, the historian, and the geographer. A new edition of Mitford's His tory of Greece, has lately been nublished in Lon don with the author's final corrections and addi Prefixed is a brief Memoir of the author br is brother, Lord Redesdale, carefully revised by William King, in 8 vols. 8vo. A new edition of Chancer's Canterbury Tales, has also appeared, edited by Rev. T. Tyrwhitt. It contains an Essay or his language and versification. An Introductory Discourse, Glossary and Notes. With a portrait of Chaucer, in 5 vols. Svo : price \$17.

GERMANY

Extract of a Letter from Mrs. Mary Schaufter, wife of Rev. Wm. G. Schaufter, to Mrs. Storrs of Brain. tree, dated VIESSA, Sept. 13, 1841.

We trust that even an informal notice of the evements of this devoted Mission family, will ot be unacceptable to our readers

"Your letter reached me in the early part of March fast, just as we were about to set out for Stuttgard. We left Vienna the second week in March, and have reason to expect unpleaweather, and bud travelling. But the Lord so or dered it, that we had two weeks of unusually fine weather, and we made the journey with two small hildren, with great comfort.

We had also most delightful visits in some place through which we passed. In Upper Austria, and in Munich, we found many Christian people, with whom we could hold sweet communion. and around Stuttgard, many more. True, we had a precious revival, which so reminded me of former vears in America.

THE REVIVING.

A number of precious souls were, we have good ason to believe, born into the kingdom, in conequence of the labors of Mr. S. Meetings were thronged, that it was often necessary to give but short notice, in order that the crowd might not become too great to get within the sound of his oice, in private houses. And there is unfortunate ly no large conference house in the city of Stuttand In the churches he was not allowed to preach because he was a missionary. This was the case only in the City of Stuttgard, the Royal residence In towns and villages near, the churches were opened, many coming from five to ten miles to at

OCCUPATIONS.

My principal attention was directed to the for mation of Maternal Associations. These excellent circles have not been introduced among our good German mothers; but whenever we spoke of them, t immediately excited an interest among the pious ladies, and we had the pleasure of seeing at least six Maternal Associations formed, during our short stay in Wirtemburg; and some circles for prayer among the unmarried sisters

Mr. S. was enabled to wake up the minds of of the brethren, to the importance of special effort for raising up a pious ministry. At present there are many clergyman in Wirtemburg who are unbe Unitarians, &c., and the pious people, o whom there are many, must sit under such preach ing, or hear none at all. An Education Society was formed, before we left, but it has to struggle with many difficulties, and some of them from pious Clergymen themselves. But it will eventually succeed. Indeed they must have some such thing. THE COUSTRY AND THE PROPLE.

country of Wirtemburg. There is a great deal of piety among the common people. They do a great deal for Missions there. The country is small and thickly settled; of course the soil is well cultivated it looks every where like a garden. The roads are lined on both sides with rows of fruit trees; and we were there in May, just when all was in bloom and I cannot describe to you how beautiful the whole country was. The hills were cultivated to their summits; and when too steep to admit of cul-

ture without, were terraced. That is the case with the low mountains around Stuttgard; they are covered with vineyards, and gardens, and terblessed it. raced to their tops." NETHERLAND'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The 44th anniversary has passed. Only one of its original

Secretaries. The Society is supported by the more unhappily, is now the smaller proportion. With the corruption and denial of evangelical doctrines, the spirit of Missions evaporates. The Society has established a College for the purpose of training oung men for the missionary work; the number of students is small, but increasing. Encouraging counts are received from the missionary stations but how many, and where, those stations are, the Intelligencer" does not inform. The expenditures of the past year have exceeded the receipts bout \$6,000. A token for good

BRIEF NOTICES.

STRANGE FACTS. - A Correspondent of the New York Evangelist brings appalling, if not " strange hings to our ears." He states that in London and public instruction in the Sanctuary on the Sahhath there is not the slightest provision made—there be ng but 680 places of worship for the whole; and all these, when entirely filled, not containing more than 640,000; as in the metropolis, so in the coun try, thickly peopled districts, are in a state of total stitution of evangelical light and knowlege, havg neither church, chapel nor school house-and where there are churches, there are services but nce a week or fortnight, which are a mere frigid xhibition of the liturgy, rites and ceremonies of the stablishment; the lower classes of community re wickenly abandoned by the higher, to all the vils of the grossest ignorance and impenitence. treated as the dross of creation, the serfs of the soi blindfolded dray horses in the machinery of so

LIBERALITY .- The Russian Ambassador in Eng. land, learning from the papers the distress existin nong the manufacturers of Paisley, forwarded check for fifty guineas to the Secretary of the sub scription list, begging its acceptance as a token of his regard for a country whose hospitality he had for a length of time enjoyed. When acts like this shall become common among the Representatives of kings and courts, it will be a more difficult mat ter than at present, to kindle the flames of war

Coincidence.-The present Lord Mayor London was inaugurated on the same day on which the Duke of Cornwall was born. He becomes entitled of course to a Baronetcy. also, that his predecessor, who relinquished the office on the same day, will receive the same honor

The last fleet that conveyed emigrants from Eng nd to New Zealand, had on board a bishop, three clergymen, a judge, three medical men, a printer with a press and complete apparatus, a body of car nters, masons, wheelwrights and weavers, sever I school teachers, and farmers, with a large stoc of domestic animals. Of men, women and children, there were 3000. England could adopt no etter policy for herself or the world, than to em ploy her whole marine establishment for a few year onveying her redundant and suffering populaion to her various colonial possessions. She migh thus preserve peace at home, leave other nation to live in peace, and plant the germs of civilization and Christianity extensively within the domain of Paganism.

SERVING GOD AND MAMMON.—The Directors the London and Birmingham Railway, have established at their central works in Wolverton, a day wheat the bays, another the girls and an infar chool-a reading-room and a library, a chapel and a chaplain. At the same time, they continue their six days" labor on the Sabbath-obliging bun dreds, nay thousands of their engineers, guards rivers, porters, and purrevers, to work on that as fligacy of the cities over the rural districts of the untry, and pandering to the drunkenness, and ices of society, by making the day of the Lord : higher holiday than any other day of the week.

J. H. MERLE D'AURIGNE, D. D.—This able and luminous writer, and highly honored servant of Christ, passed a portion of the last summer in a on among the mission stations the Rhone, in France. Some account of his tour is minister, before he can be received to a Band given in a letter to Dr. Sprague of Albany, and church. published in the N. Y. Observer. Its details do ot admit of condensation, because they derive their chief interest from the manner in which the facts are related, and furnish no great and glowing performed altogether in the German language. the example he has thus set to distinguished evangelical divines in all countries, of the way in which Rudy. It is capable of containing 1,000. Its cost to combine relaxation and efficient labor in the is \$12,000. I s debt is \$3,000. cause of religion is worthy of admiration. The A Good Rule.-The Editors of the Conn. Con same spirit, if pervading all the evangelical pasthe cause of God in these countries new and most interesting aspects.

One hundred and nine clergymen have been added to the missionary list of the British " Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, during the last three years; and the Queen has just required a collection to be made in every church and chapel in aid of the Society's funds

ROMANISH AMONG THE PROPLE.—Rev. Mr. Taner, a missionary among the French Canadians, remarks that the greatest part of them are blindly submissive to their priests, and believe that they themselves can, and ought to atone for their sins, by penauces, and by giving money to say masses believe too, that there are men, changed into howling welves, and long tailed beasts-that on All saints day, the dead leave purgatory and walk on the earth, and that blood would spring up, if a Roman Catholic should dig in it .- In time of Lent. they dare not play for money, because it is a time of penance, out some of them play for prayers, i. e. he who loss the game must recite a certain no ber of prayes, which God will place to the credit of the winter; many of them wear medals and other things to preserve them from evil. The priests encourage these superstitions because they crease the lemand for "masses"-and the more the masses ased, the greater the priests' revenue I was exceedingly well pleased with the little

FRENCH C NADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The annual meeting will be held on the 27th January, ought it to be. connexion with other Anniversasies, in Mo treal. The Agents of the Society are seven in number. Finds are small-some disappointment is felt in not ecciving larger remittances from the nother contry. Much good seed has already been sown; time precious fruit has appeared; not few are realing the Scriptures, which hitherte have been a saled book to them; and several in dances of conversion have occurred. Canada will et see a more glorious day than has hitherto

BIELE CUSE.-The Rev. James Thomps who has spee three years in exploring and supply-ing the wants of the population of the British N. A. ovinces, neigent of the B. and F. B. S. is about founders yet lives - a venerable layman of Rotter.

traversing the vast regions of Central and So ern America, in the service of the same Institu He leaves behind him the strongest impressi warm, simple, and unaffected piety, as well as of an ardent desire to diffuse the blessed truths of the gospel. When many men of this charnet to and fro," knowledge must incre

PROVOKING TO GOOD WORKS .- The Carbolica i St. John's, Newfoundland, are making "united an astonishing exertions, toward the erection Cathedral; this has aroused and stimulated lambering Protestants to make arrangements for building new churches for their respective denon inations. A Cathedral church is to be erected for the members of the church of England; and the Presbyterians, who have never yet had a house of worship nor minister, have determined to build. and secure a minister to dispense to them the ord nances of the gospel. "Out of the ester come forth meat, and out of the strong, sweetness.

THE ROMANISTS.—The late political move of Bishop Hughes of New York is no isolated affair A similar struggle is made in Baltimore to exclude the Holy Scriptures from the schools; the Arch Bishop heads the party making it. Bishop Purcell of Cincinnati pours forth his wailings in the ears of his transatlantic brethren, over the system of public school education in this country, as danger ous to the Catholic interest; and the Pope at the same time issues his manifesto against the Bible Society, and the exercise of private judgment in matters of religion. It is all a part of the long cherished system of Roman tactic

THE PRESS .- The North American, a daily paper published in Philadelphia, comes out inde ntly and nobly against the Roman Catholic staims, and in defence of our Republican tions. Movements like that so recently made in New-York will shortly be made in all our chie cities, and it is to be hoped that none of our public papers will prove recreant to the cause of Protes. tantism and republican liberty, in the advancing ntest with the " man of sin

New York.-In this city, are 266,592 persons wer five years of age. Of these, not less t 000 it is estimated, habitually absent themselve from public worship. Some are sick and canno attend-others are poor and not decently clothednot a few are desolate widows-many are charmed by the fascinations of the world, misled by skepti cal notions, or beguited by anti-Christian delusion -and many are given over to intemperance and dissipation, and involved in debasing ignoranand squalid poverty.

To reach such classes in community, the City Tract Society have employed the past year 14 misonaries, and more than 1000 visitors, for the dis tribution of Tracts and the communication of reli gious instruction. Of tracts, 761,053, or 4,082,188 pages, have been distributed in the English, Ger nan, French, Italian, Welch, Spanish, Portuguese Danish and Swedish languages, besides 1146 Bi bles, and 977 testaments, provided by the N. Y Bible Society. 2,433 children have been gathere into Sabbath Schools; 935 into public schools, and 250 into Bible classes. 1001 have been induced to attend church; 2003 have signed the Temperane pledge; 234 have been hopefully converted-42 backsliders reclaimed, and 174 united with evange ical churches.

BARTIST PRINCIPLES -" The Watchman of the states on the authority of a Baptist paper, that the Dover Association, Va. has decided, That a Baptist minister has a scriptural right to baptise a candidate, if satisfied of his convers though the individual may not have come befor the church-but that it is inconsistent with gospel order, for Baptist ministers to baptise any pe who avows an intention of not joining a Baptist one church to haptise persons living in the bound of another church, having a pastor—such person refusing at the time of their baptism to conn themselves with any regular Baptist church. 3 minister is not a valid baptism-and any person established by the "Evangelical Society" north of baptised, must be rehaptised by a regular Baptist

THE GERMANS .- The Houston St. German Eva gelical mission house, N. Y., has been lately dedicated to the service of God. The services we is to be opened three times each Lord's day vine service, under the ministrations of Rev. Mr.

gregational Observe sial discussions in their paper to a seasonable close, have adopted it as "an invariable rule," that any Reply, or Rejoinder, shall be but of half the length article replied to. Unless matter be infinit ly divisible, this rule carried out, will, to a certain ty terminate some otherwise interminable dis-

The Unitarians proclaim the establishment of an Unitarian church in Southington, Conn. So be i But thorns and briars do not GROW, in Paradise.

FIGURATIVE ILLUSTRATIONS .- Christianity thip in which there are no passengers. There no cabin for gentlemen and ladies. hospital for the sick, and a pursery for the vo but there are none on board but the crew, wh have enlisted for the voyage and are willing

pour upon the city their floods of ruin, makin mighty whirlpool of iniquity, engulphing more a sons in a year, than the Mælstrom of Norway swallowed since its waters began their roar.-Rec. Mr. Jones, N. York.

It is stated in the papers that Mr. Vanburgh Liv ingston, author of "Oxford Theology," in reply Bishop McIlvaine, has sent in his adhesion to church of Rome. It was ruled in Court at New Haven recen

that the insanity of delirium tremens, furnished excuse, in a pending case of assault and battery. So TEMPERANCE AT THE WEST .- The Washin nians seem to be carrying all before them. T

friends of temperance will be glad to learn like the following, communicated by a codent of the Journal of Commerce at Cincinna will be a glorious era, and will tell "migh to use a familiar western phrase-upon nies of this nation, when the fountains of h perance are dried up in the West.

"There is a wonderful movement in the trance cause in Cincinnati and Louisville. formed inebriates from Baltimore have and held meetings night after night, and mer joined them here, and have been and are go ver the States, and intend to visit every village be west. Such has been the change here in dri

DECEMBE

ng that it is said many of

NEW PUBL "THE PATRIARCH."-IL are to read, and recom No's of the first Vol lagazine. The whole are he style of the most beau old for \$1,62 1.2. Regard aterials, the beauty of elegance of the binding, i abt not, as one of the mo and enduring "tokens of fr elected by the heart of Che the hands of a parent, or n ace, on a New Year's da feshness of novelty for an incipal attractions are as hat breathes through the rec We understand, moreo

lemen, Mr. William Cutt Mr. Elihu Burritt of Worces ated with the present : hest energies of the THREE mk, in the determination irs department, as th kill, and taste will enable hadly be questioned, that they certainly need and dese and efficient patronage fr fevangelical families spre

GRANDFATHER'S CHAIR is popular "History for y elf directly to the eye, art of the reader-not as achinery, but as veritab pacities and dispositions of their wholesome occu use, the rocking horse, th NEWCOMB'S PICTURE STO

se finely devised and ex hildren are published, e: res with poetic descript illustrate. The subje bath, The Fall, The S. reach the mind through then abiding impressions e ear, and introduce trutl w associating it with for the beginning of an ound" hitherto sown wit ported picture books, " a " We hope carnest will encourage the "atte

"Equality of the Rich fermon of the Rev. Mr. Ho red on the late Than blished, treating this sul ets will be found on nich we commend to the aders. For Sale by Tan

DARTHOUTH CO. In the Recorder of Dec. 10, intelligence, the fact the he library, procure phil ablish a College Pr nguage of " Sole ediency of the mer friends" are grieved, bee ir attempt. We are sorr ould please us much, if we em \$30, or 30,000 even. take good use of it, though ablish a " College Pr en, and think it still an at amount, when Am at drooping daughter of the Ev annot be disregarded, tho ent calls of nearly every und us for increased o is suffering; and w se Institutions of our Missions, Education, To esee. But duty requires e just and pressing hold; and we cannot lew Hampshire oppo

We have no disposition to empt of the friends of Darti established institution : ake our opinion known ny movement in Massachustances, that must unav obligations resting on the be strengthen the things that re die, in Colleges which the pre pecially committed to our charge we to the public, and to God-

BABBATH SCHOOL AT THE (

ned in at this school on the and the exercises to be of an ing character. They wer leaving the Saloon of the O the New Church in Winter th reference to the retirement superintended the school al ement. In addition to ontemplated change of los outline view of the sch been at its head. His par chers and scholars should be e former must not forget cher's meetings, nor the la der ones, what was said abou the White Mountains, w e of the avalanche, in co. ir house, which was protec Rogers addressed Mr. Litt ings of himself and his ch he teachers and scholars. Mr. L. an elegantly bound as the testimony of their wa em. The reply of Mr. L. wa

GERMAN CONGREGATION .- T man Evangelical Lutheran C ed about six years since, toral care of Rev. Lewis Schi d at present under the pastor Brandau, have removed sol House, to a hall, corner the street. This little flock ? orts to creet a house of worship, ili receive such assistance as ention of again tral and South. e Institutio mpression truths of the

g " united a erection of be erected for gland; and the had a house of ined to build, them the or eater cor

isolated affair. ore to exclude ools; the Arc ishop Purcell gs in the ear he system . as danger Pope at the e judgment in n of the low

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ess than 140,. and cann ly clothedd by skepti n delusio

ty, the City ar 14 misthe dis on of reli-4,082,188 Portuguese. s 1146 Bi n gathered hools, and induced to

Temperance with evangel hman of the Baptist paper, ral right to come before with gospel

e paster of such persons church. 3 pedo-baptist gular Bapties German Evan lately dedi-

ervices were language. It of Rev. Mr.

ing controvernable close, ule," that any half the length ter be infinite II, to a certain-

n Paradise. tianity is d There is

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anburgh Liv-" in roply ... hesion to be

ren recently. battery.

them. The to learn factor a correspondential. mightily on the declar

that it is said many of the porter house keepers returned their license to the city authorities."

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE PATRIARCH."-It has given us great pleas-

no read, and recommend to others, the succession's of the first Vol. of this highly finished zine. The whole are now elegantly bound, in eyle of the most beautiful Annuals, and are for \$1,621-2. Regarding the richness of the rials, the beauty of the engravings, and the of the binding, it will be regarded, we not, as one of the most appropriate, valuable, ring "tokens of friendship," that can be by the heart of Christian love, to put into ands of a parent, or more youthful acquainton a New Year's day. It will retain the of novelty for an hundred years, for its pal attractions are as enduring as the spirit thes through the records of heaven.

aderstand, moreover, that two other gen-Mr. William Cutter of New-York, and Burritt of Worcester, are to be hareafter as with the present able Editor; and that the pergies of the THREE will be devoted to the the determination to render it as perfect department, as their combined diligence, and taste will enable them to do. It can he questioned, that they will receive, as inly need and deserve, a widely extendd efficient patronage from the ten thousands agelical families spread over our country.

ANDFATHER'S CHAIR.-A second edition of History for youth," has been issued & Dennet of this city, in a delicate ocvolume of 139 pages. It commends itsectly to the eye, the judgment, and the fthe reader—not as a fiction, except in its ery, but as veritable history, adapted to the and dispositions of children, at the peritheir wholesome occupations with the baby the rocking horse, the hoop and the ball.

SCOME'S PICTURE STORIES .- Four No's of finely devised and executed little books for fren are published, each containing ten picetic descriptions of the facts they aim The subjects are, Creation, The each the mind through the eye, at a period a abiding impressions cannot be made through associating it with forms that shall imprint stelves indelibly on the imagination. It is

will be found on our columns, hereafter,

beence, the fact that the friends of this In-

re attempting to raise, \$30,000 to enlarge are, procure philosophical apparatus, and ollege Press; and we ventured in the age of " Solomon " to express our views of the \$30, or 3 1,000 even. They would doubtless good use of it, though none of it should go to " College Press." And we thought it and think it still an ill-timed measure to apthe Massachusetts public for help to raise mount, when Amherst College, the lovely trooping daughter of the Evangelical Church of State, is calling for succor with a voice that at he disregarded, though raised amid the uralls of nearly every benevolent association d as for increased support. Williams College suffering; and whence help is to arise for Institutions of our own, in the present cirances of men of business, and of the Boards

established institution; but we are disposed to ake our opinion known of the inexpediency of movement in Massachusetts, in existing cir. ake our opinion known of the inexpediency of ces, that must unavoidably interfere with obligations resting on the benevolent among us, lengthen the things that remain and are ready a Colleges which the providence of God has ly committed to our charge. It is a duty we to the public, and to God-discharge it we

SUBATH SCHOOL AT THE ODEON .- We hapin at this school on the last Sabbath, and the exercises to be of an exceedingly intercharacter. They were with reference to eaving the Saloon of the Odeon for the vestry operated the school almost from its commoment. In addition to suitable remarks on attemplated change of location, Mr. L. gave where we get the school for the six years he want at its head. His parting remarks to the want at its head. His parting remarks to the want at its head. His parting remarks to the want of forget what was said about the Wiley family life White Mountains, who perished at the of the avalanche, in consequence of leaving have, which was protected by a rock. Rev. Revs. Who was addiessed Mr. Little, and expressed the latter, each dischars, he put into the hands in the House adjourned. In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Barrow presented the memorial of the New Orleans Instructed to a sevent of the school for the purpose of a manufactory of their reason, which was protected by a rock. Rev. Lewis Schmith, J. G. Mery.

Mr. Barrow, in presenting the memorial, said that it would be a memorial, said the memorial of the memorial, said that it would be memorial th New Church in Winter Street. And also

The Board of Exchequer is to keep two sets of books—one for all transactions relating to the collecting, keeping and disbursing the public monies may be another the pastoral care of Rev. Lewis Schmith, J. G. Mery, that it would be seen that the question presented was a most important one. The British Government and the other for its banking business. The profits on the banking, after paying salaries, to be plaction of the treatment of the treatment of the semi-annually to the credit of the Treatment of the South deny that our own Government possess. It was time this question was met and contested by this flower that we might know what we have the street a house of worship, and we hope they trive such assistance as can be rendered.

After some debate, in which Messas, Calhoun, King, Preston, and Rives, took part, and in which States, in the Circuit Courts of the United States, in the Circui

NEW CHURCH.—The Society recently worshipping in the Odeon, and of which the Rev. Mr. Rogers is the Pastor, closed their worship at that place on Sunday last, with services appropriate to that day. The chaste and beautiful building which they have recently erected in Winter street, will be dedicated this day, (Friday) and the regular worship will commence there on the succeeding Subbath.

Dedication and Deautiful Meeting-house, recently crected by the Church and Society in Sippican, was defined by the Church and Society in Sippican and the rates of postage, but objection was made. A number of petitions were presented and referred, and the rates of postage, but objection was made. A number of petition was made to the motion was agreed to.

R. Better of the Mr. Be

DEDICATION AND INSTALLATION.—The commo-dious and beautiful Meeting-house, recently crected by the Church and Society in Sippican, was dedi-cated to the worship of God, on Wednenday Dec. lst. At the same time the Rev. Leander Corn was installed, as an associate with his venerable father, Rev. Oliver Cobb, D. D., who has been the father, Rev. Öliver Cobb, D. D., who has been the Pastor of that church 43 years. The services of the occasion were as follows:—Introductory Prayer, and Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. Jonathan Bigglow of Rochester; Dedication Prayer, by Rev Thomas M. Smith of New Bedford; Sermon, by Rev. Israel W. Putnam of Middleborough; Installing Prayer, by Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D. of Mattapoisett; Charge by Rev. Oliver Cobb, D. D., the Senior Pastor; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Bigelow; and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Putnam.—Comm.

WESTERS RESERVE COLLEGE, OHIO.-The last Catalogue gives the present number of students; Theological, 12, Seniors, 7, Juniors, 9, Sophomores, 20, Freshmen, 16; Total, 140.

CHRISTMAS TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The Temperance Celebration at Faneuil Hall, on Christmas day, was of an exceedingly interesting character, and was calculated to encourage the friends of this great and glorious cause, and excite them to renewed and still more strenuous exertions in behalf of the great moral reformation which is now going on throughout the whole length and breadth of the land.

The Cold Water Army on the forenoon of Christmas Day, assembled in large numbers at Faneuil Hall, where the exercises were of an exceedingly interesting character, and appropriate to the

ingly interesting character, and appropriate to the occasion which called them forth. The Hall was occasion which called them forth. The Hall was decorated with evergreens and Temperance banners, and with the vast array of smiling countenances, animated with the elastic spicits which are the attendants of youth and hope, presented an attractive scene. After an appropriate prayer from Rev. Mr. Lothrop, the children were addressed by Mozes Grant, a well-known working-man in the Temperance cause, who presided on the occasion—by H. W. Ducight, Mr. Harckins, and Mr. O'Brien. A number of also and somes were sung by the audi-

Justians. The subjects are, Creation, The subject are, Creation, The subject are, Creation, The subject are, and through the eye, at a period subding impressions cannot be made through are, and introduce truth to the understanding scenaring it with forms that shall imprint the second on the imagination. It is beginning of an attempt to redeem the difference with a tribulation of the subject sown with tares by mischievous fied picture books, "and to sow in it the good. We hope carnestly that Christian parents meaning the "attempt," and ensure its full spitshment.

Activity of the Rich and the Poor.—A are of the Rev. Mr. Holt of Portsmouth, ded on the late Thanksgiving day has been sled, treating this subject very happily. Eximile the found on our columns, hereafter, we commend to the special attention of our as For Sale by Tappan & Dennet.

Darimouth College.

Darimouth Coll effective manner then addressed the meeting. This was one of his happiest efforts. After which Mr. Dwight and the Rev. John Pierpont, made a few short and pithy remarks, quite to the purpose. The meeting then adjourned until half past six oclock, to meet again in the Old "Cradle of Liberty."

sheary of the measure. Some of those before the appointed hour, the Hall was literally attempt. We are sorry to grieve them. It off please us much, if we had the ability, to give a \$30, or 31,000 even. They would doubtless never before graced the walls of the "Cradle of Liberty; and certainly nezer in a more noble cause. Dr. J. C. Warren presided—and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Sharp. H. W. Dwight, in an address that was characterised by brilliant oratory, chaste and classic elegance of language, and which by the heartfelt pathos with which some parts of it by the heartfest pathos with which some parts of it were delivered, carried conviction to every bosom, that his was not the mere "speech which feels not," described in the most forcible manner the misery, crime, and ruin which ever follow the viction of intemperance; the calm, quiet happiness and enjoyment of the solver man—and sincerely exhorted all to benish forever the found ruin. Dr. W. enjoyment of the soler mant—and succeedy exhauted all to banish forever the fatal ruin. Dr. W. Channing, as Treasurer of the W. T. A. Society, briefly urged the necessity of subscribing freely to assist in promoting the objects of this just and holy warfare. Messrs. Hawkins and Davis then addres-

Massions, Education, Tracts, &c., we cannot seed the meeting—Hymns were sung in which the whole sudience joined.

Another "Union Temperance meeting" was held at Fancuii Hall on Sunday evening! The Hall was crowded to overflowing. The date of the free of the free of the strength of the friends of Dartmouth College to august their means, and improve their already strong-

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Tuesday, a bill offered by Mr.
Linn for a repeal of the Distribution act, and to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands to the national defence, was taken up, and discussed on the question of reference. The Senate finally, by a vote of 18 to 25 refused to commit the bill, and on Mr. Linn's motion made it the special order of the day, for Tuesday three weeks hence. The Senate then adjourned.

then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Giddings

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Giddings offered a resolution to instruct the committee on the Post Office to consider the expediency of abolishing the franking privilege, the reduction of postages, and other reforms in the mail establishment.

The question of reference on the part of the message relating to the Tariff was then resumed, and Mr. Sollers of Maryland, addressed the committee for an hour in favor of reference to the committee.

considerable length in support of the doctrine of protection. He was followed by Mr. Rhett, who spoke also at length in defence of the opposite doc-trine. When he had concluded, Mr. Atherton ob-

government bank, or, fiscal agent, of which President Tyler gave an outline in his recent message, has now been submitted to Congress in detail, by the Secretary of the Treasury. It has of course been devised by the President, in connexion with his cabinet advisers, and will receive his sanction should Congress pass it. We give below the substance of the bill proposed, in a synopsis for which

we are indebted to the Daily Advertiser:—

The bill proposes that there shall be established in the Treasury Department at the sent of Government, a Board, to be called the Exchequer of the United States, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasure of the United States, and three members to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The three members first appointed to be former. The three members first appointed to be for two four and six years, and as the terms respectivel four and six years, and as the terms respectively expire, their successors for six years. One of the three members to be appointed by the Board President for two years.—Inferior officers, judged necessary by the Board, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive salaries fixed by the Board; and give bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. The members or Commissioners to receive an annual salary of dollars.

The Board of Exphanuar is to have power to compare the salary of the Treasury may direct.

The Board of Exchequer is to have power to es The Board of Exchequer is to have power to establish agencies or offices in such places as they may judge expedient, not exceeding two in any State or territory, and wherever Congress may require; and on the recommendation of the Board, the Secretary of the Trensury will appoint the necessary officers and agents. The Board to fix the rates of compensation, and to establish regulations for managing their agencies and rendering their accounts. The duties to be so arranged, and accounts a Kept that one officer or agent shall be a

accounts. The duties to be so arranged, and accounts so kept, that one officer or agent shall be a
check upon the other. The Secretary of the Treasury to have the power of removal for physical inability or incompetency, or neglect or violation of
duty, reporting his reasons therefor.

The Exchequer and its offices are to be the general agents of the Government, for receiving, keeping, disbursing, transferring and transmitting the
public monies, under the direction of the Secretary
of the Treasury, and to them are to be paid all the
public monies received from every source. The of the Treasury, and to them are to be paid all the public monies received from every source. The principal officers employed in the agencies to give bonds, in such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. The Board or its agents to pay all warrants, drafts or orders thereon by the Treasurer of the United States, and by the disbursing officers and agents of the Government, having authority to make the same. All payments to be made, at the option of the person entitled to receive it, in gold or silver coin, or in Treasury notes.

Treasury notes.

The Exchequer and its officers are to perform under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the duties of commissioners of loans, disburg

It will be lawful for the Exchequer at the seat of Government, and its several agencies, to receive gold and silver coin or bullion, the property of individuals, on deposite, for convenience and security, and to issue certificates, attesting such deposite, which certificates shall be redeemed on presentation at the agency where delivered. The aggregate of deposites is never to exceed \$15,000,000, and this amount to be distributed by the Board among its agencies, according to the extent of their business respectively. No higher premium than one half of one per cent to be taken for such deposites and issuing the certificates therefor. Paper issued by the Board and its agencies, whether in the form of bills or certificates of deposite, to be redeemable only at the place where issued, unless the Board shall see cause to order otherwise. It is made the duty of the Board to establish by-laws.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to have prepared Treasury Notes, of denominations not less than five dollars, nor greater than one thousand, to be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, countersigned by the President of the board of Exchequer, and endorsed by the principal agent, of the agency at which they shall be issued, and redeemable in gold or silver at the agency where issued. Such notes when issued at the Exchequer in Washington to be endorsed by one of the Commissioners. All such notes when redeemed may be re-issued by the board and its agencies.

The amount of such notes outstanding at any one time, not to exceed \$15,000,000, unless otherwise provided by law. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized from time to time, on application of the board, to furnish for its own use and that of its agency, a suitable amount of such notes, to be issued in the transaction of its business. All dues ng agents and pension agents.
It will be lawful for the Exchequer at the seat of

agency, a suitable amount of such notes, to be is sued in the transaction of its business. All dues

ceived.

The Exchequer at Washington, and its agencies or oftener, with all banks must settle weekly, or offener, with all banks whose notes it may have received, and collect or pay all balances. No individual is to be allowed stand debtor to the Exchequer or any of its agen-es in account. The board and each of its agen-

cies in account. The board and each of its agen-cies to limit its issues so that its gold and silver on hand shall be equal to one third the amount of such issues outstanding.

The Exchequer may draw bills or drafts on any of its agencies, and the agencies, on one another or on the Exchequer, and sell such drafts at a pre-mium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting spe-cies to the place of namest, nor in any case exceedmium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting species to the place of payment, nor in any case exceeding two per cent. They may also purchase bills under certain regulations. 1st. The bills must be drawn on a place not in the same State or Territory as the place of drawing, nor less than miles distant. 2d. They shall not be drawn payable at a longer date than 30 days' sight; nor, if on places within 500 miles distance, longer than 30 days from date. No greater discount shall be made on such bills than at the rate of six per cent.

or in State Courts having competent jurisdiction. Vaults and safes are to be provided for the Exchequer and its agencies, by the Treasury Department at the city of Washington, and in the custom houses, mints, branch mints, and other public build-

ment at the city of Washington, and in the custom houses, mints, branch mints, and other public buildings, or in other places where necessary.

It is proposed further that the Exchequer Board may employ any specie paying bank as its agent, but not with authority to receive deposites, nor to buy or sell exchange. Full accounts of the proceedings of the board and its agencies are to be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as he may direct; abstracts are to be laid by him before Congress at the beginning of each annual session, and whenever required by Congress. Quarterly statements of the amount of Treasury Notes outstanding, are to be published, by the Secretary of the Treasury. Any member or officer of the Exchequer Board, or of its agencies, who shall convert to his own use any money or securities of the government or of persons dealing with the Exchequer, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction punished by imprisonment for a term not less than — years, nor more than and by fine, equal to twice the sum embezzled. Any member, or officer, who shall give or sign a false certificate of deposite, fraudulently issue any bill or draft, make a false entry, or do any other act for improperly increasing the responsibility of the Board or Agency, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than seven, and to a fine equal to the amount of the false certificate, or draft, or the amount of the false certificate, or draft, or the amount of the false certificate, or draft, or the amount of the special parts of the property increasing the responsibility created.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.-It ap pears from this report that in 1790 the whole num ber of post offices in the United States did not ex ber of post offices in the United States did not ex-ceed sexanty-five; the number of miles of post road, 1,276; the revenue, \$67,936; the expenditure, \$32,140. In 1840, the whole number of post foli-ces was 13,488; the number of miles of post road, 155,739; the gross revenue for the same year was \$4,539,265, and the expenditure was \$4,759, 110. The total amount of revenue for the current year is estimated at \$4,380,000; and the total expendi-ture at \$4,490,000.

is estimated at \$4,390,000; and the total expendi-ture at \$4,490,000.
To bring the expenses within the revenue, the commissions heretofore allowed to deputy Post masters are re-adjusted, by which the nett annua-income of the Department will be increased \$100,

income of the Department will be increased \$100, 000. The Postmaster recommends a discrimination i Out.

The Postmaster recommends a discrimination in the imposition of postage on the newspapers proper, and the mammoth weeklies which, weighing each nearly a pound, are transported from Boston or New-York to Louisville, Ky., for a cent and a half, while a letter of friendship or business is taxed usenty-five cents. The expense of transporting the mail in the different modes was, on railroads and steamboats, 3,246,450 miles, at the cost of \$585,843; on horse and in sufkeys 12,088,862 miles, at tax cost of \$781,807; in stages and coaches 18,261,213 miles, at the cost of \$1,791,635; making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 34,926,525 miles, at the cost of \$3,159,375.

The sum paid to the different rail road companies is over \$400,000, and the Postmaster proposes that the credit of the United States, to an amount not greater than the sum necessary to produce at five per cent, interest this amount paid to these companies, be advanced to these companies for the right to transport the mail upon these roads in all time to come, free of any charge upon the Department.

ment.

If the Government was required to pay postage upon official correspondence, and the franking privilege reduced to proper limits, it is the opinion of the P. M. that the revenue of the Department would be increased sufficiently to pay not only the interest, but in less than thirty years the principal of such a debt.

GENERAL SCOTT'S REPORT .- Among the doct General Scott's Report.—Among the docu-ments appended to the President's Message, is the report of the Major General of the Army to the head of the war department. It is an able paper, and is interesting, as being the first report of that distinguished officer since he took the command. Gen. Scott gives a brief recapitulation of the leading movements in Florida, during the past year. Although he holds out no premise with regard to the resultation of the war in this quarter, by speake the termination of the war in this quarter, he peaks with confidence of the means now adopted to produce this desirable end. The force now in Florida is stated at about 3,000 men, and we are happy to learn that the troops most actively engaged in this quarter, have suffered but little more from discusse than those of the same army left stationary at forts and depots.

As was expected, the Major General recommends an augmentation of the regular army; but a very zight one. He expresses the opinion that sixteen regiments is the minimum standing force which will suffice as a guard against outbreaks on the part of the Indians and hostilities from abroad. Of this firee we now have but fourteen regiments, two of ravalry, four of artillery, and eight of infantry. Gen. Scott recommends an addition of one regiment of artillery, and one of infantry.

The report concludes by some suggestions, clearly made, of changes in some of the details of the service; on the subject of the establishment of a retired list, and pensions for the widows of officers; and in regard to the erection of an army asylum.

Orleans, from the Mexican capital. They include the whole expedition, and state that 12 wagons, 5 of which were filled with merchandize worth \$25,000, and the other 7 containing provisions and ammunition, were taken, with 200 stand of of the plain of Estacado, without a shot having been fired; they having surrendered at discretion on the first summon from Lt. Col. Archuleta, having on the first summon from Lt. Col. Archuleta, having under him 230 men, the advanced guard of Gen. Armijo's division. Lieut. Quintano had arrived at Chihuahaa with a Texian Colonel, 3 Captains, a doctor and 2 boys. Captain Salazar, also started with 182 other prisoners. It is stated in the papers, that an army of 3000 men had already marched from the capitot for Texas; and that the whole force of the nation is to be set in motion for the same destination, to be led on by Santa Anna in same destination, to be led on by Santa Anna in person. The Texian prisoners have probably ere

A SPREE OF REVOLUTION .- A very irregular and disorganizing measure is contemplated in Rhode Island. The constitution of that state, it is known, is the one based upon the colonial charter and under which the state has been in operation since its formation. Some amendments to this constitution, made a few months since by a convention legally chosen for the purpose, have been submitted to the people for their action upon them, which action has not yet been had. Meanwhile, a party, the leading object of which seems to be to establish the principle of universal suffrage, have held a voluntary convention, and, having framed a constitution to suit themselves, have now called upon the people to assemble and vote on the question of its adoption.

we will last them through another year.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS BY THE MASS.

S. SOUTHY.

The MORNING SEED. THE MASS.

The der which the state has been in operation since its Meetings for this purpose are held this week. It will be a sad state of things if such a party shall succeed in taking the government into its own hands.

It is proposed, that if it shall be found necessary for carrying on the operations of the Board, the Secretary of the Trensury shall be authorized to issue certificates of Stock of the United States, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 20 years. Said stocks to be delivered to the Exchequer Board, and sold for the purposes of said Board, which is required to provide for the payment of the interest and principal, the fifth of the Government being also pledged for the payment of the interest and principal, the fifth of the Government being also pledged for the payment of the same.

The Board of Exchequer is to keep two sets of books—one for all transactions relating to the collecting, keeping and disbursing the public monies and the other for its banking business. The profits on the banking, after paying salaries, to be placified of the United States—first reserving therefrom \$2,000,000 to meet all contingencies chargeable on the Exchequer and its agencies.

al processions, and many unfortunate parents only get rid of one full grown child, to prepare for the funeral ceremonies of another on the succeeding morning. How long this awful state of things will last, God only knows."

Death at the Bridal.—The Steubenville, (O) Herald says, that Mrs. Ann Pittinger, daughter of Mr. Robert Mills, of Jefferson County, was seized with an epileptic fit on the 26th ult. while on horseback, which caused her immediate death. She had only been married the day before, and was going to the residence of her husband, in Brooke County, Va. with a party of his friends.

HEAVY VERDICT .- In the United States Court Heavy Verdict.—In the United States Court on Saturday, Judges Thompson and Betts presiding, an action was brought by S. and F. Dorr & Co. against Samuel Swartwout, to recover the duties illegally charged by bim when Collector of the Port, on a quantity of silk twist, imported by the plaintiffs. The duty was charged as on sewing silk, whereas silk twist, it has been decided, is free as a non-enumerated article in the Tariff. The plaintiffs received a verdict for \$15,473 97.

[New York American.]

WARNING TO PARENTS .- It is estimated that in the city of New-York alone, one hundred cases occur annually of the death of persons, by the clothes taking fire—mostly children!

The Yankee Farmer estimates the amount of pro I be ranker farmer estimates the amount of produce annually sold in Fancuil Hall market, at \$\frac{8}{2},000,000. viz. Pork, \$\frac{3}{2},750,000: Beef, \$\frac{1}{2},750,000: Butter, \$\frac{8}{2}00,000: Vegetables and Fruit, \$\frac{2}{2}00,000: Mutton, \$\frac{2}{2}00,000: Fish, \$\frac{2}{2}00,000: Fourly, \$\frac{2}{2}70,000: Cheese, \$\frac{2}{2}50,000: Eggs, (2000 dozen per day averaging 17 cts per dozen) \$\frac{1}{2}17,000: Veal, \$\frac{6}{2}3,000: Cheese, \$\frac{2}{2}50,000: Cheese, \$\frac{2}{2}50,0

In the township of Markham, near Toronto, in Canada, early has week, a drunkerd named Michael Mahoney, fell into the fire while intoxicated, and was burned to death, communicating the flames to his house, which was burned to the ground. His cinders were found among the ruins in the morning

William Dockerell, a school master at New Or leans, while cowhiding a clerk named Bello for a previous insult was stabbed by him so that he died immediately.

A grand military encampment is to be held in May next, in the vicinity of Baltimore, to embrace the military companies of the State, which may in-cline to attend.

ROSTON RECORDER

The arrangement for a change in the proprie rship of the Recorder having been relinquished. I would again inform my friends that it is my intention to publish this paper next year, on the same terms as heretofore announced.

It has been generally known, for several years ast, that the editorial columns of the Recorder have been supplied by four or five Clergymen, though their names have not been announced as Editors. Their work has spoken for itself, and an increased subscription to the paper has proved its value. The same gentlemen will continue their aid-other Correspondents are expected to help on the good work-an able Reporter will attend public meetings-and by "brief notices" of passing events, and short abstracts of long docments, a general view of what interests the Christian will be given. Improvements will be made in the typograghy and in the quality of the paper, and vigorous assistance in the business epartment will be secured.

To be brief in this notice. I will only add, that hope the present Subscribers to the RECORDER. and those who may contemplate becoming such, will give the next Volume a fair trial, and I trust they will not be disappointed. N. WILLIS.

Recorder Office, Dec. 24, 1841.

NOTICES.

The Surrotx South Association will meet at the f Rev. Mr Aiken, Chardon street, Boston, on Tuesda, 1842, at 9 A. M.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The regular Qui decting of the Board of Directors of the American Edu

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society, will be held at their Rooms, on Wednesday, Jan. 19th, 1842, at 19 o'rbock A. M. An Examining Committee of the Board will attend at the same place on Tuesday, the day preceding, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the examination of Candidates, who shall apply for the patronage of the Society. By order of the Board, S. H. RIDLEL, Society. By order of the Board, S. H. RIDLEL, Society. The Easts South Association will meet in Beverly, at the house of Rev. Mr. Foods, on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 1842. Sidem, Dec. 1841.

ALES, J. SERIONS, Society, PLONIA ASSOCIATION Will find its next meeting at the house of Rev. Benjamin Whitemore in Plymouth, on the 3d Wednesday of January next at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Plymouth, Der. 28, 1841. Ministers of the Brookfield Association are respectfully requested to meet at the house of Rev. W. A. Nichols, is Brookfield, on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 41 4 v'clock P. M. Southbridge, Dec. 17, 1841.

E. Carriera, Scribe.

The Annual Meeting of the Munitary Union Association, will be held at the house of Rev. Leonard Luce, it Westford, on Tuesday, the 4th day of January next, at 11 clock A. M. J. C. Batasta, Scribe. To Correspondent with Correspondent with etcuse us if we respectfully decline to insert his communica-tion. We honor his motives, and approve his zeal, but deem it inexpedient, for reasons not necessary to be stated here, to agitate any further a question which by common consent is

"Letters to a Female Praying Circle," will be commenced in our next. Also, "The Beloved Disciple, No. 1," and the "Child-Angel and the Poet, by N. P. Wills."

OSTER ON POPULAR IGNORANCE.

VOUTH'S COMPANION -- Published Weekly, at the

Office of the Buston Recorder, Price, One Dellar in advance, Covergers of Nicet Were's Nemar.
Spring, (With a Picture.) Ruchel. Ordan Willie, The Wandering Minstrel. The Sleigh Ride, or Iwo Ways of Telling a Story. The Old Man with the Forehock Grey. The Fly and the Poisoned Tea. Every Wody may be of Some Use. Old Mrs. Green. Ameedate of a Ceylonese Boy. Ali May Learn. Learning to Fray. Begin Right. A Dream of Childhood.

Dec. 31.

The American Traveller of Dec. 24, 1841, has the following

notics:—
Youth's Companion.—Among our numerous exchanges there is not a sheet more eagerly sought for or more carefully perused by our children, than the Youth's Companion; and we are therefore careful on every returning Friday, whatever other papers we may overlook, to carry home, this welcome visiter. The senson of gifts and good wishes is here again, and offers another opportunity to parents, by ordering the new volume, to scare a present to their sons and daughters which will last them through another year.

convection that God is a God of providence, and that, though this is not a worst of retribution, but of probation, there is yet enough of retribution to make it carfully important how we leve, and what course we choose for ourselves in life. The volume speaks to parents and to the young, to have baside and wive-, to sons and daughters, to the religious and to despise of religion; and we beartily commend it to all. We have rarely had deeper or more solemn impressions, thus in reading source of the articles in the Mountain Glemer. The Orphas System of the articles in the Mountain Glemer. The outpeted discussed in this interesting little denart. The outpeted discussed in this interesting little God the Faltier of the Fathert of the State of Orphas and Control and

all attentively read it. Published by C. C. DEAN, 13 Cornhill. BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1842, just published, by S. N. Dick-inson—neat and valuable, like its predicessors,

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 27, 1841.
From the Duly Absention and Patriot.
At market 400 Beef Cattle, 50 Stores, 2550 Sheep, and 500 Swine.

MARRIAGES.

this city, Mr. James S. Colton, of Spring Valley, Ill., to
Abby P. Emerson, of Boston—Mr. Wm. Lane, Jr., forof Salem, to Miss Marth Donne, of Sonth Weilinerancis Stilos, of Newton, to Miss Eliza Stevens, of Bost
Mr. John Hopkins, to Miss Maria C. Venzie—Mr. WiMartis, to Miss Ann Cummings—Mr. David Wheeler, to
Sanh Crosby. sarah Crosby.
Cambridge, Mr. William A. Saunders, to Miss Mary W. bler of J. C. Prentiss, Esq.

daughter of J. C. Frentiss, Esq.
In Wrentham, Mr. Anron Hobart, of this city, to Miss Anna M. daughter of Enoch Browne, Esq. of W.
In Weymouth, 32d inst. by Rev. Jonas Perkins, Mr. I. W. Thayer, of Boston, to Miss Anne E. Dudler, of W.
In Dracut, by liev. Mr. Page, Mr. David A. Davidson, of Windham, N. H. to Miss Mary Clark, of D.—Mr. John Willelt, to Miss Nancy Ann Hunt, both of D.
In Weymouth, by the Rev. Mr. Emery, Mr. Nathaniel F.
Davis, to Miss Ermina Dyer—Dec. 23d, Mr. William Buker, to Miss Elza Richard-be. 29th, Mr. Seaver Pray, to Mrs.
Susan Hayden, all of Weymouth.

DEATHS.

In Charlestown, 14th inst. Almira Stanley Lee, wife of Mr.
Andrew K. Hunt, of C. 28.
In Charlestown, Mr. Osgood Boyt, 34—Miss Apha Emmons, 22, formerly of Lyman, Me.
In Mediod, Calel Brooks, 76.
In Ipswich, Capt. Richard Lakeman, 93.
In Salem, Dec. 5, Mr. Samuel Ropes, 85.
In Manchester, on the 18th inst. after a short lilness, Miss Mary H. Goldsmith, aged 19 years and 3 months.
In Salem, Henry Wendell, son of Rev. C. W. Upham, 19 years.

years.
In Assonnett Village, Col. Joseph Durfee, 92, late of Fali
River, a hero of the revolution.
In Gardiner, Mc., 11th inst. Mrs. Lois, widow of the late
Robert Willmans, 88, formerly of Augusta.

Robert Williams, 88, formerly of Augusta.

Died in Upton, Mass, on the 15th Bee, of singular apoplexy,
Mrs. Carryris, B. Allars, wife of Den. Timothy B. Allon
and daughter of Otis Batchetor, with the Property of the Company
and Company of the Company of the Company of the Company
and Company of the Company of the Company of the Company
and eminent thiristin, and society a virtuous and anisable
member. All mourns her how save those who knew her not
—[Printers in this State, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, are desired to insert this death.]—Comm.

mont, are desired to insert this death.]—Comm.

Died, in South Berwick, Nov. 30, 1841, Mr. Nethante.
Garland, aged 58. A valued member of the Congregational
Church. He disease was inflammation of the inurg. His
eighness was short, not being flourght desposoristy ill multiabout twenty four hours before his decrease. In this short
space of time he arranged his temporal concerns, and resigned
himself calmy and submissively into the hands of that Naviour
in whom he had for several years trusted for salvation.

In the same place, on the 21st inst. Homer Harrison Tyler,
infant son of the late Nath'i Garland, aged 10 months. Thus
in the short space of three weeks, the widowed mother and
surviving children are taught what it is to be "broken with
breach upon breach."—Comm.

in the short space of three weeks, the windown mother and surviving children are taught what it is to be "broken with breach upon breach."—Comm.

Died, in Chinton, N. Y., on the 13th inst. Mrs. Adelars Smith, wife of Professor Smith, of Hamilton College, and daughter of Orn. Gridley, Eeq. of Chinton. Her early death has benefit society of one of its brightest cranments and blesseries of the mourts a loss under which only the religion of the Gospel can afford reconciliation and hope, by directing the eye of faith from things seen and temporal, to those unseen and eternal.—Comm.

Died, in Portland, Me. 19th inst. Den. Navasasut. Caoss, aged 78. Den. C. was long an active and devoted Christian faithfulness. A friend met him last summer in Boston, after his speech had been affected by paralysis, when be only said, "i have fought a good faith—I have finished my course.—I have kept the faith," Here he stopped, and his friend added, "Henceforth there is laid up for you a crown of righteousness," is now his reward.—Editor.

We trust the "crown of righteousness," is now his reward.—Editor.

Died, in Warren, on the 52d inst. Miss Marcasatr Benov,

NEW BOOKS.

T PUBLISHED, by the Mass. S. Society, 13 Corn

hill, Buston,
The Mountain Gleaner, 178 pp. 18mo, price 28 cents.
The Mountain Friend, 154 pp. 18mo, do., 28 cents.
The Order of Friend, 154 pp. 18mo, do., 28 cents.
Comosel to Sabbath School, Teachers, 32 pp. 32mo, in
and-some cloth, 12 cents, stitched, 3 cents.
On Quartels: A Dialogue, price 2 cents.
Happy New Year—Unristuns day—Charlotte L. or a Little

ve. ed to have it known you Pray-No Prayer without -An Infant Missionary.
six are lettle 32ms. 8 pp. illustrated with pictures, ned forsmall children. Price 1 cent each.
U. U. Dans, Treas. Mass. S. S. Society.

NNUALS-English and American Annuals, beautifully

Hillstrated.
JUENILE BOOKS—A large assortment of new and
santial Juvenile Books—beautiful minimure editions of the
tandard Poets, and Token of Friendship—Token of Retendrance, pure gold—with other valuable works, in elegant bindings.
BBILLS=A good assortment of Bibles, and Book of Common Prayet, in extra bindings.
ALS=1:—Portfolios—Dissected Pictures and Maps—for sale at SIMPKINS'S Book and Stattenery Rooms, 21 Tremont Row.

18 Dec. 31.

NEW BOOKS FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BUNYAN'S Holy War, in Turkey morocco binding, with
18 engravings.

Way of Life, with 2 beautiful plates, in Turkey Morocco

s in Holy Land, 90 plates, in extra calf binding. fear's Gift, 8 plates, in Morocco binding. New Year's Gift, 8 plates, in smaller Gift for Holidays, 8 plates. The Amazanth for 1842, 9 superior steel engravings Jesus the Child's example. Iddo. Happiness, by J. A. James.

We kinde and his Times.
Spring Morning, 2 engravings.
Home of the Gileadite, 2 plates.
The above, written, for the American Sunday School Union,
e just published by them, at No 5 Cornella. Dec. 31. DERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS, or Charlotte

Lizabeth's Narrative of her own Life and the standard rapids and Life and the standard rapids Street, For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Street, is the Wiser, or People Abroad. By Markowtt. Wealth and Worth, or Which Makes the Nan. The Rollo Philosophy. By Jacob Abbot. Joins on a Farm. By Abbot. Token of Remembrance, or Pastor's Offering. By Rev. Amasa Dewey. Virginia, or Lost and Found. Dec. 31.

SLEEPER'S AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

NOSTER ON POPULAR IGNORANCE, -- Price 75 cents. The New York Brother Jonathan thus remarks; "Mr. Foster is well known among the thinking, but not so widely known as he should be among the mass, by his Essays on Decision of Chrancter. His didactic essays are among the best extant; because the clearness of his language, the force with which he presents and defends his postions, and the straight forward nervousness with which he writes, compel attention, and interest even the trifler. He is above the narrowness of sectrainistin, and we are truly gratified to perceive that our publishers find an account in reprinting his works."

perceive that our publishers find an account in reprinting works."

For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington St. Also,—Poster's Decision of Character, Living for lim-tality, and the Glory of the Age.

Dec. 3

THE LONDON CHRISTIAN SOUVENIR, THE LONDON CHRISTIAN 50C VENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCRIPTOR DISTRIBUTION, by Rev. Thomas Date. 12 engravings. The Cabinet of Modern Art. With 94 elegant line engravings, by Abric A. Watts.
All the London and American Asnuals, Portfolios, emiosed, with and without Locks.

@CP Person making selections for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, will find a large assortment at THEPAN & DENNETS, 18 19 Washington street.

A Catalogue will be ready on Friday.

Dec. 31,

P a Moral and Religious Character for Young People, Se-lected with care-suitable for Curistinas and New Year's Gifts, Sabbath and Bistret School Libraries. For sole by TAPPAN & DENNET, 114 Washington St. ** Clergymen, Sabbath Schools, &c., supplied at trade prices.

prices.

Dec. 31.

CHHIISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRISS.

ENT'S, for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S.

Ye Wainington street.

Annuals, &c. The Token, Rose of Sharon, Friendship's Officing, Amaranth, The Rose, The Dahla, Youth's Keep-sake, Protestant Annual, Christian Keepaske, The Gern, Religion's Offering, Violet, Forget me not, &c. in splendid bindings; Remember me, Mignorette, Camphell's Book of Pleasures, Hemans' Poens, Miss Landon's Poetical Works, Gens of American Feunie Poets, Coleridee's Poetical Works, Gold-onith's and Gray's Poems, Goldsonith's Escays, Vicar of Waker-ledt, Token of Remembrance, Prons Token, &c. in rich gilt bindings, Autson and Winter, Kris Krisgle, Fairy Gilt, Fairy Gen, Joan of Are, Faul and Vignina, Anoualeste, Frank Heurts, Girl's Own Book, Boy's Own Book, Seenes in the Hyl Land, Gift for the Holidays, and others ton intentions to mention.

Also, an assessment of splendid Bibles, large and small; beautiful Albanis, &c.

SELLING OFF. TO close the retail branch of the business, our large and valuable stock. Purchasers in pursuit of GOOD BAR-GAINS, will do well to call soon, as the stock will be closed immediately.

immediately.

The above consists in part of English and French Merinos,
Alpines, Imperials, Indiannas, Mons de Laines, Flanuels,
Prints, Honerty and Gloves, White Goods, Shectings and
Shirtings, Saxonics, Vests and Brawers, Threads, Lineas,
Daumsks, Diapers, Crashes, Patches, Veils, Shawis, Tick,
Inc, Cambrits, Ribbons, Blankets, Quilts, Comfocters, Dimi

At market no feet Cattle, 59 Stores, 2550 Sheep, and 530 Sheep, and 530 Sheep.

Figgs.—Berf Cattle—The prices obtained last week were fully satisfained. We quote First quality \$4.75, a 525; threef quality \$4.75, a 525;

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POETRY.

PARLOR MELODIES.

This is the title of a quarto volume of more than a hundred pages, which is to be issued next week, from the press of Harper & Brothers, comprising music, original and selected, for the piano-forte and organ. The following beautiful lines, written by William Cutter, are taken by permission from that work.

THE STAR-LIT SEY. Come to the star-lit sky, Come as a learner, come ; They're beckoning you on high To the spirit's better home The stars are angel's eyes, Bright, beaming from above, Upon the good and wise

They smile with looks of love, And kindly seem to say, Come, kindred spirits, come, Offspring, like us, of clay, Come, share our heavenly home

Go out, when thick and clear, They're shining down at night, And read that written sphere, So eloquent with light : And if thy soul is free From sin's polluting stain,

They'll so discourse to thee Thoul't often come again. But if thy secret heart, By stings of conscience riven, Advises thee thou art

Traitor to truth and heaven-With mild, yet stern rebuke, They'll tell thee of thy sin, And bid thee turn and look On the dark scroll within.

Come to the star-lit sky, Come as a learner, come; They're beckoning you on high To the spirit's better home.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. [Extracted from the last Annual Report.]

Imprisonment of Lunaties, in Penitentiaries, in 1840, and 1841.

The proof of Sp. 1 microsoft of the second control of the second c some measure interfere with the labor of the working-men."

The warden of the same Prison, Charles Lincoln, Esq., says,—

"There are in confinement several convicts, who are either deranged, or so far deficient with respect to their mental faculties, as to render it very difficult, if not actually impossible, to keep them under the restraints required by a rigid discipline. They are a constant tax upon the institution; for, if they are put to labor, their earnings amount to little or nothing; and several are in a condition which renders them very unsafe persons to be at large in the yard. For the latter class, we have no suitable accommodations; consequently, they are very likely to be made worse, rather than improved in mind, by a continuance in this place. It would seem but the dictate of humanity, that such persons should be placed in circumstances more favorable to the restoration of their reason, or at least in circumstances better adapted to their unfortunate condition, than are the confinement and restraints of a Penitentiary. It may not be improper to remark, that of the five convicts who are suffering under the effect of deranged intellects, to an extent which requires them to be kept in close confinement, but one of the number became reduced to this situation since his commitment to this place. The others were deranged before they came here. This fact has suggested to my mind the expediency of some legislative enactment, providing for the relief of this institution, in the cases of all convicts who, at the time of their commitment here, should be manifestly insane or non compos mentis."

The physician of the Auburn Prison, Dr. Eras-

ranged, at the time the murder was perpetrated, there is no doubt; and these are not the only cases of deranged persons having been sent to the Eastern Penitentiary. Many have been clearly and decidedly proven to be so at the time of their conviction. They were, however, ill-disposed and mischipseness as the time of their conviction.

and benevolence, that those whom Providence, in its mysterious dispensations, had visited with the most grievous, the most appalling calamity, the deprivation of reason, and consequently of responsibility; that indigent lunatics should be deprived of all sympathy, of all justice, by the crucity or negligence of their fellow-men,—should be consigned to a Prison appropriated only to felons of the vilest degree, where no friend or relative could visit them, or alleviate their distress, and where visit them, or alleviate their distress, and where almost every surrounding circumstance is hostile to their repose, their comfort, and their restoration to reason."

CHURCH ACTION.

Anti-Slavery Preamble and Resolutions passed by the brethren of the Evangelical Church in Lau-caster, Nov. 25, 1841, being Thanksgiving Day. Whereas the system of American slavery is a nanifest sin against God,

Because it holds our fellow men not as moral

and accountable beings, possessing intellect, con-science, sensibilities, the social and domestic affections, and equal rights with ourselves to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," but as mere

Because it is directly opposed to the spirit of the Gospel, which commands us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and to do unto others whatsoever we would wish them to do unto us,

Because, so far as it regards the slaves, it seeks to abolish the sacred institution of marriage, and the parental and filial duties resulting therefrom,

Because it shuts out the light of knowledge from the minds of its victims, renders the read-ing of the Bible itself a crime, and deprives far the greater part of the slaves of moral and reli-

Imprisonment of Lunatics, in Penitentiarics, in 1840, and 1841.

The physician of the Connecticut State Prison, "There are, at the present time, six insane convicts. Robello, from Portugal, and De Wire, from Ireland, are the most prominent cases. The first was committed in 1836 for safe-keeping, having been previously tried for murker, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity. The second received a wound, and probably a fracture of the skull, in a fit of intoxication, at the time of the skull, in a fit of intoxication, at the time of the skull, in a state of mental derangement, with diseased lungs, which preclude all hope of recovery. The others have mental disease of less severe character, which does not ordinarily interfere with their regular employment in the shops. Some of them are however, in the opinion those who have an opportunity of judging, more first business of the State Prison at Charlestown, William Minot, Samuel Greele, and Bradford Summer, say, in their last report,—" "Among the prisoners are several idiots or lunatics, and some who have passed the age of abor, and for whom no employment cabe browied. The Prison has no accommodations for the safe-keeping or relief of persons who are destitute of reason. While here, they are a source of expense to the government, and can derive no possible benefit from a residence in the Prison. Those who, from age or bodily infirmity, are incapable of labor, are nesidence in the Prison. Those who, from age or bodily infirmity, are incapable of labor, are nesidence in the Wrison. The warden of the same Prison, Charles Lincoln, Esq., says,—

"There are in confinement several convicts, who are either deranged, or so far deficient with respect to their mental facultities, as to render it they difficult, if not actually immossible to the confidence in the respect to their mental facultities, as to render it they difficult, if not actually immossible to the confidence in the chiral confidence of the same Prison, Charles and the character who is a fine character who

BRIEF HISTORY OF CHINA .- " China is an em-Asia, the most populous and ancient in Asia, the most populous and 1030 wide. conviction. They were, however, ill-disposed and mischievous, and the judges ask, What can be done with them? Until the legislature of Pennsylvania shall provide a suitable Asylum for the indigent deranged, (a measure which every motive of policy, of economy, and humanity, imperiously demands.) we must expect that such will be sent to the Penitentiary."

"In a future age, it will scarcely be believed, that, in the nineteenth century, in a Christian land, in a state containing, throughout its extent, imnumerable monuments of picty, of intelligence, and benevolence, that those whom Providence, in its mysterious dispensations, had visited with the such contents of the content of the world, being 1210 miles long and ancient in the world, being 1210 miles long and 1630 wide. Population from 300,000,000 — Nankin 1,000, and take long and 1630 wide. Population from 300,000,000 — Nankin 1,000, and all 1630 wide. Population from 300,000,000 — Nankin 1,000, and ancient in the world, being 1210 miles long and 1630 wide. Population from 300,000,000 — Nankin 1,000, and 1630 wide. Population from 300,000,000 — Nankin 1,000, and 1,000,000 and Canton, 1,160,000. China produces tea. Population from 300,000,000 — Nankin 1,000, and Canton, 1,160,000. China produces tea. Population from 300,000,000 — Nankin 1,000, and 1,000,000 and Canton, 1,160,000. China produces tea. Population from 300,000,000 — Nankin 1,000, and Canton, 1,160,000. China produces tea. Population from 300,000,000 — Nankin 1,000, and Canton, 1,160,000. China produces tea. Population from 300,000,000 — Nankin 1,000, and 1,000,000 — Nankin 1,000,000 — Nanki

government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, \$200,000,000. Army, \$00,000 men. The religion is similar to Budhism, the chief god being Foh. The Chinese inculcate the morals of Continuous that fucius, their great philosopher, who was born 550 B. C. The great wall and canal of China, are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The foreign commerce of China amounts to \$35,-000,000 or \$40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents, called "Hong merchants." Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations or "factories" below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784; now the annual average of United States ships visiting Canton is 32. The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the Emperor, various \$5,000,000. commerce by the Emperor, various \$5,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people, amounted to \$20,000,000 annually for several years past, much \$20,000,000 annually for several years past, much of which was paid for in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters or letters. The Chinese are eminent for agriculture; and once every year the Emperor ploughs a piece of ground himself, in the presence of his people."—Bicknell's Reporter.

Who Buried IT?—A fisherman named L. Coarobo, who resides near the old fort at Barata-ria Island, New-Orleans, some few days since, in hunting for some stone, for building a furnace, set about removing a part of the ancient fire-place of the old block house. A flag stone, by its espe-cial smoothness, attracted his attention. He took it up, and found a small box beneath it, covered with dirt and rust. On opening it has at up, and found a small box beneath it, covered with dirt and rust. On opening it, he found it contained thirty Spanish doubloons, a pair of ear-rings of massive gold, set in polished cornelians, and a flat silver image of the virgin Mary, which some time or other had probable boos. Because, in case of the masters, it is found to be the fruitful source of idleness, intemperance, ilcentiousness, violence and bloodshed, and many other dreadful evils.

And whereas it is one of the objects for which the church of Christ was established on earth, to purify itself and the world of every sin, and to testify against iniquity in every suitable manner,

And whereas there are many church members in our country, and some of them even ministers of the Gospel, who at this time are slaveholders,

And whereas we believe it to be our solemn duty, in the sight of God, to exercise all our power and influence against this sin, therefore

1. Resolved, That we cannot receive as church members, nor can we invite to our fellowship at the communion table, any persons who are guilty of the sin of slaveholding.

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